The Call

VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 95. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF THE COAST.

A Chinese Peddler Slain From Ambush Near Los Angeles.

STRUCK BY TWO BULLETS

The Foul Deed of Unknown Assassins in Verdugo Canyon.

THE SHERIFF'S INVESTIGATION.

A Crime Brought to the Attention of the Authorities by Judge Ross.

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—United States Circuit Judge Ross brought information to the Sheriff's office this morning that a Chinaman had been shot in Verdugo Canyon. The Judge lives out in the Verdugo country on his beautiful ranch, and he says that a party came to his house last night and reported the shooting of a Chinaman.

The informant told Judge Ross that the man was a vegetable vender, and that he was passing through the canyon when some one in ambush fired two shots at him, both of which took effect.

Deputy Sheriff Martin Aguirre has gone to the scene of the shooting.

SANTA FE RATES.

The Cut Will Be in Force for Several Days Yet.

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—The local officials of the Santa Fe received word last night from headquarters that the cut rate of $2 50 on second-class eastbound business would be in force until the 17th inst., instead of the 14th, as originally intended.

The cause of this is stated to be that the Santa Fe people have not received the desired assurance from certain other lines that rates will be maintained and no deals made for cutting. If this assurance is forthcoming by the 17th the rate will be restored, otherwise it is quite likely that the date will be still further extended and further cutting of rates may result.

Accused of Stabbing a Ball-Player.

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—James Donnelly, the baseball-player from New Haven, Conn., who was stabbed in the back while walking through Sonora town last night, is lying at the Receiving Hospital in a critical condition. Donnelly remembers having come into town from Pasadena and of having started out to see the sights in company with several companions. He also remembers having struck at one of his companions during a row which followed, but cannot tell who stabbed him in the back. Three men are under arrest charged with the crime.

Accident to Ex-Mayor Nichols.

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—Ex-Mayor John G. Nichols was standing on the steps of the Potomac block this morning watching a workman far up on the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church, when he lost his balance and fell, dislocating his hip and otherwise injuring himself. The ex-Mayor served as the city's chief executive in 1851. He is now 82 years of age and it is feared that the accident, at his advanced stage of life, has caused injuries which will prove fatal.

Governor Budd Invited to La Fiesta.

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—An invitation was sent to-day by Director-General Meyberg to Governor Budd, requesting the presence of the chief executive and his staff in this city during fiesta week. The fiesta fund is growing daily, and by the time carnival season arrives the committees have no doubt but that sufficient money will be in the treasury to meet all the expenses of the great celebration.

Burning of a Schoolhouse.

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—Belvedere schoolhouse, in the southeastern portion of this city, was burned at an early hour this morning. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove. The loss will be about $3000, being partly covered by insurance.

An Editor Acquitted of Libel.

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—The jury in the $20,000 libel case of Blanton Duncan vs. the Evening Express Company brought in a verdict this afternoon for defendant after being out but a short time.

SUING THE TOWN OF LOS GATOS.

Action Begun in the Santa Clara Courts by the Southern Pacific.

SAN JOSE, March 14.—In the Superior Court the South Pacific Company and the Southern Pacific Railway Company have begun action against the town of Los Gatos and Fen Massol, the president, and Henry Schomberg, E. N. Davis, T. J. Davis and D. P. Simonds, the members of the Board of Trustees of the town. The action was brought to restrain the town of Los Gatos from appropriating for public use and graveling and guttering a portion of Santa Cruz avenue in that town. The piece of land in controversy is described as being 39 feet in width and 505 feet in length, being a portion of the right of way and appurtenant to a railway owned by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company. It is alleged in the complaint that the latter company leased the premises to the Southern Pacific Company, which corporation now claims to have the legal right to their possession.

On March 4, 1895, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution to grade, gravel and gutter the whole of Santa Cruz avenue, which, it is claimed by the plaintiffs, would deprive them of the possession of the property. A petition for an injunction against the proposed work on Santa Cruz avenue was filed by A. N. Towne and J. C. Stubbs, who are the sureties, in the sum of $1000, upon the undertaking in injunction. J. E. Foulds and F. B. Lake are attorneys for the plaintiffs.

SELMA'S BOGUS PETRIFACTION.

A Story Told in Court of How the Figure Was Made, Buried and Dug Up.

FRESNO, March 14.—The preliminary examination of Lemon and Woods, the men arrested for selling an imitation of a petrified human body to N. V. Daggett, has been in progress at Selma to-day and some interesting developments have been made. District Attorney A. E. Snow is conducting the prosecution.

The most important witness examined was C. P. Bozeman, who told how he had made the figure in May, 1891. The life likeness of the imitation was due to the fact that he used his young daughter as a model. When the figure was completed it was buried in Cantua Canyon, in the extreme southern end of the county, where several other imitations of petrified human bodies have been discovered. Some time afterward Bozeman dug up the body, pretending that he had come upon it by chance.

Lemon and Woods were induced to buy it, and later they sold it to Daggett for $2500. Now the latter has discovered the fraud and has had a criminal action brought.

SANTA CRUZ MURDER TRIAL.

Abram Soto Tells How He Came to Kill Juan Gonzago.

SANTA CRUZ, March 14.—At the trial of Abram Soto, the eighteen-year-old slayer of Juan Gonzago, the prisoner testified to-day that he knew of the quarrelsome character of deceased.

Soto said that John Gonzago and one Castro were about to engage in a quarrel, when he separated them. On the way home Gonzago, who was drunk, accused Soto of having been talking about his (Gonzago's) girl and wanted to fight him. Soto denied saying anything to the girl, when Gonzago struck him. Not resenting the blow Gonzago struck him again, when the prisoner fell. As he was about to rise he saw Gonzago reach around to his pocket for his knife, and to protect himself he stabbed his assailant. He knew Gonzago was armed, for he saw him with a knife on the day of the killing.

Witnesses testified that Gonzago had made threats to kill people while under the influence of liquor and also that he struck people with weapons.

The case will go to the jury to-morrow.

A Bid for the Admission Day Fete.

SANTA CRUZ, March 14.—Efforts are being made to secure the Native Sons Admission day fete for this city.

FRESNO THIEVES DESPAIR.

ONE OF THE FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS ATTEMPTS SUICIDE IN JAIL.

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE LOOTERS OF DRY-GOODS STORES ACCUMULATES.

FRESNO, March 14.—One of the two women shoplifters who were arrested here yesterday afternoon while engaged in pilfering in A. J. Wienger's dry-goods store, made a determined effort to commit suicide at the County Jail. She complained of a severe headache and sent for some medicine. She was allowed to have all of it and took six or eight times as much as was prescribed. She soon felt in a fit, but finally recovered.

During the day three more complaints were filed against them, making five in all. Among the articles recovered from the room, which they had engaged when they came up from their home at Bakersfield, were a dozen large potted plants and two valises filled with valuable lace goods.

The women's bonds were raised from $250 each to $1250 and this is likely to increase.

The officers who went to Bakersfield to get evidence against the women have found hundreds of dollars' worth of goods. The women gave the names of Mrs. Annie Holkey and Mrs. Carrie Libby.

Sanger Postoffice Looted.

FRESNO, March 14.—The postoffice at Sanger, fifteen miles from this city, was broken into last night and all the stamps and a small sum of money were stolen. The mail was strewn all over the room, but apparently none was taken. There is no clew to the robbers.

The Monterey and Fresno Road.

FRESNO, March 14.—Colonel A. W. Jones, promoter of the Fresno and Montetey Railroad, sends word from New York to interested people here that developments point to the resumption of work at both ends of the line within sixty days.

A PLEASONTON HORSETHIEF.

Three Valuable Animals Stolen From Major Pico's Ranch.

SACRAMENTO, March 14. — Monday night three valuable horses were stolen from the ranch of Major Ramon Pico, situated near Pleasanton, in the Livermore Valley.

The fact that a trusted negro servant named Henry Green disappeared at the same time has given rise to the suspicion that he accompanied the animals.

This evening Major Pico, who had heard that the horses had been taken overland toward this city, and had followed them in hopes of recovering his property, received notice that one of the animals, a trotting mare known as Lena, had been recovered in Stockton, but no trace of the other racers has as yet been obtained. One of the latter is the major's favorite saddle animal, General, and is valued highly. The other is the trotting stallion Napoleon.

A colored man named Henry Thomas was arrested on suspicion by the police this morning, but was restored to liberty, as he furnished proof that he was an employe of Ed Corrigan, the noted turfman, and had come to Sacramento, having in charge two horses belonging to the latter gentleman, which he had brought up from San Francisco to the ranch of Del Paso.

As the authorities have an excellent description of the missing animals it is thought they will be recovered to-morrow if they are in this vicinity.

CHINAMAN SHOT NEAR OROVILLE.

A Fisherman Quarrels With the Mongols and Fatally Injures One of Them.

OROVILLE, March 14.—A Swedish fisherman, name unknown, entered a Chinese camp on the west bank of Feather River, seven miles south of Oroville, this afternoon and accused the men of stealing a pair of trousers he had left hanging up on a tree. The Chinese denied this, and he repeated the accusation.

In the row that followed he shot one of the Chinese with a shotgun, the charge entering the stomach. The Chinese made a rush to kill him, when he dropped his gun, ran to the edge of the river, sprang into a boat and escaped.

The officers are searching for him, as the Chinaman is fatally injured and will die.

FOR A FERRY BRIDGE.

Favorable Action on a Plan to Secure a Structure.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

Empowers Harbor Commissioners to Exert the Right of Eminent Domain.

THEY MAY CONDEMN PROPERTY

The Assembly Votes on the Bill With but Little Discussion.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—Senator Gleaves' bills concerning proposed changes at the foot of Market street to enable the construction of an overhead passenger bridge came up in the Assembly to-day. There were originally three bills, and, although the House was in favor of the bridge, it killed the two bills for the proposed sites—one yesterday and one to-day. The two bills killed provided for an exchange of certain properties belonging to the State for land to be condemned.

One bill was passed. This empowered the Harbor Commissioners to condemn and purchase the property at the junction of Market, East and Sacramento streets.

Senate bill 61 was the first considered to-day. It authorized the Harbor Commissioners to exchange certain property east of the westerly line of East street with the owners of the triangular corner common to Market, Sacramento and East streets. Price of Sonoma violently opposed the bill, and before the debate had gone on five minutes Dixon, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, was inviting the representative of the wine-growing county to step outside and settle a question of veracity at fisticuffs.

Price said he thought the bill should be voted down, as the Committee on Commerce and Navigation had reported on it adversely.

Dixon protested that the committee had taken advantage of his being sick and of friends being absent to give the measure an unfavorable report.

"When the gentleman says we took any advantage of him he speaks an untruth," said Price.

Dixon, his face ablaze with passion, shouted, "Take down those words."

Brusie, who was in the chair, called out for the clerk to take down the words, but he did so in such a way that the House laughed. This angered Dixon, especially as Price was shouting that he was willing to have his words taken down and would add more to them.

"Take them down, I say," called Dixon excitedly. "This is no laughing matter. And if I cannot be protected on the floor from having my word disputed I warn Mr. Price that I will make him answer for his words outside."

As he spoke Dixon shook his hand at Price, and declared that the whole truth of the matter was that when the committee had visited San Francisco the Harbor Commissioners had not given them any fine dinners, but had just shown them the places where the changes were to be effected.

Price here said that they had expected no dinners. The Harbor Commissioners had given some whisky, though, but if they expected they were going to get their votes for that the Commissioners made a mistake. "They want to give a large tract for a small one," said Price. "Besides, I am against the trading of any water-front property and think the State should remain the proprietor."

Dinkelspiel declared that, irrespective of free lunches and steam beer, he was in favor of the bill. He thought the bill represented the wishes of all the best people of San Francisco.

The House, however, felt that the State should not give up its title to the least bit of water-front property and the bill was refused passage. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Berry, Brusie, Coleman, Collins, Cutter, Davis, Devine, Dinkelspiel, Dixon, Dwyer, Huber, Kenyon, Laugenour, Meads, McKelvey, Nelson, Phelps, Powers, Twigg—19.

Noes—Ash, Barker, Bennett, Bettman, Bledsoe, Bulla, Cargill, Coughlin, Dale, Devitt, Dodge, Dunbar, Ewing, Fassett, Glass, Guy, Hall, Hatfield, Healey, Holland, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Keen, Laird, Merrill, North, Osborn, Price, Reid, Richards, Rowell, Stansell, Wade, Waymire, Weyse—36.

Then Senate bill 62 was taken up. This empowers the Harbor Commissioners to condemn the triangle by exerting the right of eminent domain. There was almost no discussion. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Barker, Bennett, Berry, Bettman, Brusie, Bulla, Butler, Coughlin, Coleman, Dale, Davis, Devine, Dinkelspiel, Dixon, Dodge, Dunbar, Dwyer, Ewing, Gay, Hall, Hatfield, Healey, Holland, Huber, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Kenyon, Laugenour, McKelvey, Kelson, North, O'Day, Osborn, Pendleton, Powers, Price, Reid, Rowell, Sanford, Staley, Stansell, Twigg, Wade, Waymire, Weyse, Zocchi, Lynch—48.

Noes—Bledsoe, Meads—2.

THE ASSEMBLY.

PROPOSED STRINGENT LAW INTENDED TO AFFECT CHINAMEN.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—The Assembly to-day adopted a proposed constitutional amendment, which, if it becomes a law, will take away the right of a Chinamen, even to the clothes on his back. The proposed amendment reads as follows:

Foreigners shall not have the right to acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit or inherit property in this State, unless they are eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof.

There were only three votes against this measure. These were Bassford, Collins and Hudson. It was intended to refer only to real estate, but at present includes property of every sort.

The Senate sent back the bill appropriating $42,500 for supplies furnished the militia last July, advising that the $700 added by the Assembly to one item be dropped.

Brusie asked that the $700 be insisted on, as the groceryman had furnished goods when no one else could be found to do so and the supplies were made under a specific contract.

McKelvey reminded the House that all bills had been carefully passed on by the various officers. Rather than occasion any delay, however, the House consented to withdraw the $700 raise and the bill went to the Governor.

Tibbitts of Amador succeeded in getting his bill to allow the use of alternate jurors passed to-day. Tibbitts' measure was supported by the leading lawyers of the House. It provided a surety against a failure to procure a verdict and was recognized as valuable. This morning on reconsideration it was passed by a vote of 58 to 0.

The Amador Assemblyman had another bill to prevent Wells, Fargo & Co. from carrying armed guards on their stages with treasure. This was to keep stage-robbers from firing into stages they intended to hold up. This morning Superintendent Tracy of Wells, Fargo & Co. and Detective Hume came to the House and assured him that if he would withdraw his bill they would put their guards on the seat with the driver instead of with the passengers, as before. Tibbitts agreed.

Only two men voted against the constitutional amendment proposing to limit the contingent expenses of each house to $25,000. The two voting against the measure were Boothby and Meads. There is a provision in the amendment allowing an additional expense to be incurred if three-fourths of both houses agree.

The reconsideration of the bill to expend $25,000 on a system of ventilation was effected to-day. After a long debate the bill was finally passed by a vote of 45 to 20.

The fate of the old City Hall has been settled at last. To-day the Assembly passed Senator Biggy's bill authorizing the Supervisors to put up a suitable building for Police Courts, jail, Morgue and other municipal purposes. The bill now goes to the Governor for his signature.

Over an hour was spent in fighting over a $75 a month job this afternoon. The elevator attendant put in his bill at $75 a month. This the Senate allowed. The Assembly reduced the salary to $50. Senator Voorheis announced that the elevator man was his appointment and he had the bill sent back to the Assembly with the advice that they raise the salary to $75. The Conference committees met and were sent back unsatisfied. The response was always that Voorheis wanted $75 a month for his man.

This aroused the combativeness of the Assembly. It was urged that they should not recede from their amendment. Nearly $500 of time was spent in a call of the House that was deemed necessary. Finally, to save time and money, forty-one men agreed to the $75 proposition and the Assembly yielded.

The general primary law, composed of the ideas of Cator, Popper, Kelly and a hundred others, was adopted by a vote of 49 to 3. The bill is cumbrous. It contains so many contradicting provisions that it will hardly pass the Senate. Had it been made to include the country counties it would have been bitterly fought. As it is, including only San Francisco and Los Angeles, it passed by a vote of 49 to 3.

Another bill was presented to-day, the sixty-seventh day of the session. It provides that all private claim bills passed this year shall not be payable till January, 1896. It also provides that they shall pass through the hands of the Board of Examiners before being paid.

Among the other bills passed were:

Establishing a justice's court at Berkeley.

Providing that commitments to reform schools shall be made by Superior Judges only and that when possible the parents shall pay half the child's support.

Allowing the Southern California Insane Asylum to sell certain water rights.

Authorizing franchises for elevated and under-ground railroads.

Allowing the County Assessor, Tax Collector and Treasurer of a county to do the work of similar officers for cities of the fourth and fifth classes in their counties.

Appropriating $3000 to pay a claim of the State Agricultural Society.

Appropriating $200,000 for the Whittier Reform School, in place of $245,000 allowed by the general appropriation bill.

Appropriating $2500 for the State Viticultural Commission and providing for its demise on December 31.

Appropriating $653 for additional land for the Napa Insane Asylum.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors near soldiers' homes.

Providing for disincorporation of the municipal corporations of the sixth class.

Authorizing the construction of a City Hospital in San Francisco.

STOCKTON'S NEW LIBRARY.

OPENING OF ONE OF THE FINEST EDIFICES OF ITS KIND ON THE COAST.

THE BUILDING IS OF BRICK AND MARBLE AND IS A GIFT TO THE CITY.

STOCKTON, March 14.—Stockton opened to the public to-night its new Free Public Library building and now boasts the best building used exclusively for public library purposes in any city of its size in the country.

The building was built with money received through the bequest of Dr. W. P. Hazelton, who, dying at Tarrytown, N. Y., left to the city $74,000 to be used for library purposes. The structure occupies the corner of Market and Hunter streets, 100 feet fronting on East.

It is brick veneered with marble and finished with marble on the inside. In its building over 3000 square feet of white marble 2-inch veneer and 1500 cubic feet of marble molding were used on the outside and over 1000 square feet of colored marble veneering on the inside.

The stack or book room is entirely fireproof and capable of holding 40,000 volumes.

STOCKTON'S VISITORS.

The Stepfather and Mother of the President's Wife at the Slough City.

STOCKTON, March 14.—Henry E. Perrine and wife, the stepfather and mother respectively of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, arrived in Stockton this afternoon, Mr. Perrine wishing to visit his old friend, H. O. Matthews, with whom he was engaged in business in Stockton in the '50's.

Mr. Perrine was much surprised at the present size and importance of the city which, when he left here years ago, was merely a supply depot for the miners. The gentleman talked freely to the local reporters concerning his early residence here.

Mr. Perrine and his wife left for the southern part of the State this evening. They will return to their home in Buffalo by way of New Orleans.

THE SCALPERS' BILL.

Governor Budd Says He Will Not Approve the Measure.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PLEA

The Railroad's Employes Make an Argument for the Company.

BLEDSOE LEADS THE OPPOSITION

The Executive Makes Some Forcible Remarks Concerning the Character of the Proposed Law.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—Governor Budd will not approve the anti-scalpers' bill, for he said so to-night.

The scalpers and the Southern Pacific had a day in court before the Governor to-day. The afternoon was consumed in the arguments over the extraordinary bill which the Legislature sent to the Governor for his signature. Governor Budd at various points in the dialogue plainly and pointedly intimated that the bill would not be signed, and skillfully drew from the railroad's adherents cogent admissions why it should not be signed.

Assemblyman Bledsoe, one of the bitterest opponents of the bill in the Legislature, made the first address, saying: "I introduced the amendment which provides that a purchaser of a ticket in good faith may sell or give it to another. I have fought this bill for three sessions. I have never been able to understand the extraordinary interest which the Southern Pacific takes in this bill and why it should maintain its lobby here. I know that it has had such lobbyists as Gillis and Gage here and some disguised lobbyists who appear as employes of the corporation. Knowing the history of the Southern Pacific Company and the way it has treated the people of this State, I do not think the provisions of a bill which the corporation's lobby works so earnestly for can be of benefit to the people of California. Look at the penal propositions in the bill. When a man buys a ticket he pays for it in advance. It should make no difference who rides that ticket out. If the purchaser of a ticket violates the provisions of this bill he goes to prison. If the corporation violates it, it is to be imprisoned. How are you going to imprison a corporation? Will C. P. Huntington, H. E. Huntington, Colonel Crocker or Steven Gage endure the vicarious punishment, or will some gentlen an who has been here for the last two months lobbying for the bill go to prison for the corporation?"

George W. McKenzie of Chicago, president of the American Ticket-brokers' Association, made a strong argument against the bill. He laughed at the idea that the bill was to protect the railroad conductors, and referring to Conductor Massey, who was present, said: "Brother Massey carried me on his train on my bridal tour and now he comes here to be protected by the people of California. Six years ago the Southern Pacific came here to lobby for the bill. The railroad, of course, is not here to-day. It is merely the conductors. Why are they here?"

"Of course, while they are here they are not getting any pay from the road," suggested the Governor, and the crowd which had gathered to hear the argument laughed.

"When a conductor has not sufficient discrimination to lift a scalper ticket, of course he is docked. Brother Massey is frequently docked in this way," sarcastically continued McKenzie. He also explained the workings of the Ticket-brokers Association. He challenged the conductors to show where a single one had been forced to make good a scalped ticket to the railroad. There was no acceptance of the challenge.

Then McKenzie declared that ticket-brokers bought tickets from the railroads and divided the commissions with the purchasers of the tickets, while, when the purchaser bought his ticket in the Southern Pacific Office the commission was divided between Stubbs and Goodman, and this commission on the overland tickets amounted to thousands of dollars a year.

William Ross of the Southern Pacific, who represented the ticket clerks and the conductors, denied this and challenged McKenzie to prove his statement. McKenzie sought to interrupt, but Ross said that he preferred to speak continuously—otherwise he might get rattled.

"I am glad to see that somebody connected with the Southern Pacific can get rattled," said the Governor.

Ross read from Judge Cooley's report condemning the business of the ticket-brokers.

Governor Budd declared that under the provisions of the bill the man who bought a ticket after it had been sold to a second person could be punished more severely than the man who stole a ticket or the man who sold his child on the street. The bill gave no discretion to the Judge. It was $200 fine or a year's imprisonment, as the minimum. "Do you think that is right?" asked the Governor of Ross, and Ross stammered.

"How is it with you, Brother Massey?" asked the Governor.

Massey said, "Yes, I think it is."

The railroad men talked of the wickedness of the scalpers. They did not want to injure the dear people, but they did want to get at the scalpers. Ross admitted that he did not like the amendment, but wanted the bill as originally drafted.

The Governor declared that the bill came to him in the amended form. His only course was to sign the bill as it was or to veto it.

The Governor gave the scalpers and the conductors a second hearing to-night. In response to statements by Conductor Massey Governor Budd said:

"Under this bill, if I bought a ticket and gave it to my friend Gould he would not break the law, but if he gave or sold it to Thomas then they would be punishable."

"But Gould would not do it," said Assemblyman Thomas.

"I suppose not, for I presume you have a pass," said the Governor.

"Is Gould your friend?" asked Massey.

"He was, but as he has been looking for office I don't know whether he is now," said the Governor.

These sallies disconcerted the Assemblyman and the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. After a little chaffing of this sort Ross said:

"But if you sign the bill?"

"But I shall not," said the Governor. "It is a bad bill; it makes the giving away of a ticket worse than stealing one, and gives the offender a more severe punishment."

"Why, robbery is punishable for twenty years," persisted Massey.

"You know more about robbery than you do about petty larceny, probably," was the Governor's rejoinder.

Then there was some talk about the prosecution of the Southern Pacific, and the Governor said:

"I know of no power so great as the Southern Pacific."

Ross finally admitted that the amended law was not a good one.

"And I shall not approve it," said the Governor.

"In the future we may bring a bill which will catch Ottinger and McKenzie and the rest of the scalpers," said Ross.

"And when you do I will listen to arguments," was the Governor's reply.

VETOES AND APPROVALS.

GOVERNOR BUDD'S ACTION ON BILLS REFERRED TO HIM.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—The Governor to-day vetoed Senator Franck's bill, No. 438, appropriating $10,000 for the support of the Woman's Relief Corps' Home for two years.

The Governor has approved the following bills:

Senate bill 313, authorizing an autopsy physician for the Coroner of San Francisco.

Bill 291 paying the contingent expenses of the Senate.

Bill 365 appropriating a deficiency for repairs at the Stockton asylum.

A large contingent of railroad men and representatives of ticket-scalpers met in the Governor's office this afternoon and presented arguments for and against the anti-scalpers' bill, now awaiting the Governor's signature.

BOOTHBY'S BOXING BILL PASS

THE ASSEMBLY CARRIES IT AMID A BURST OF APPLAUSE.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—Boothby of San Francisco, backed by the entire San Francisco delegation, effected the reconsideration of his bill allowing six-round contests with five-ounce gloves.

Bledsoe tried to amend by inserting a provision that the permission of the Sheriff or Chief of Police should be necessary to have a set-to. This was voted down by a vote of 33 to 36.

When the roll wai called upon the passage of the bill there were only 38 ayes, Merrill of San Francisco voting "No." A call of the House was demanded, but before the doors were locked three more votes were gathered in and the bill was declared passed amid a burst of applause for Boothby.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

THE MEN WHO WILL PROBABLY BE APPOINTED.

SACRAMENTO, March 14. — Philip Caduc of San Francisco, John Hackett of Oakland and Mayo of the Hibernia Bank will probably be the new Pilot Commissioners and may receive their appointments to-morrow.

Governor Budd stated to-night that Reddy, Campbell and Metson had not requested Caduc's appointment, but the appointment has been recommended by many prominent citizens, among whom are W. D. English, W. W. Foote and others.

SAN RAFAEL WILL CASE.

A HEALDSBURG MAN DISINHERITED BY HIS WIFE RESORTS TO LAW.

THE FACTS OF AN INTERESTING CONTEST INVOLVING THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SAN RAFAEL, March 14.—Herman J. Zellar, residing at Healdsburg, is contesting the will of his wife, Mrs. Sophia Zellar, who died at San Rafael, at the Cypress Villa, about two years ago.

Mrs. Zellar was an aged German lady, who had been boarding at the villa for several years. Mrs. Jordan, the proprietress of the Cypress Villa, as well as the guests, was under the impression that Mrs. Zellar was a poor widow, and she was shown many acts of kindness by Mrs. Jordan. Shortly after her death it was found that she was wealthy, and also that she had left a will bequeathing Mrs. Jordan $20,000, to Mrs. Vater $10,000 and to her husband $1.

Mrs. Zellar had not lived with her husband for over twelve years, and the money she left was hers before she married him. Three months after her death her husband produced a check for $19,000, drawn about thirteen years ago in his favor by Mrs. Zellar. He brought suit against the executor for the amount, but lost his suit. He then carried it to the Supreme Court, and the decision of the Supreme Court was against him.

Zellar is now taking apother tack. He is contesting the will and trying to prove that Mrs. Zellar was of unsound mind when she made the will. The testimony so far does not bear out that idea. The San Rafael people are giving the case much attention, as Mrs. Jordan of the Cypress Villa is well and favorably known in the community. The defense will not likely introduce any testimony until Saturday, as the contestant has a few more witnesses to offer. The case is being tried by a jury in Judge Angelotti's court. The legal at ent in the case is as follows: Attorneys Duffey, Crowley and Castleton for the contestants, and Attorneys Hepburn, Wilkins and E. B. Martinelli (District Attorney) for proponents.

The sum involved is deposited in various banks of San Francisco.

The City Hall Bill.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—The bill authorizing the new City Hall Commissioners to change their plans for completing the structure was passed to-night. That will do away with the contention of the architect, save that the plans for his tower must be followed, and will probably give him no standing in court on his appeal. It will enable the commission to put any sort of roof it may choose on the building.

THE BRIBERY PROBE.

The Possible Lexowing of the Sacramento Legislature.

GRAND JURY MAY ACT.

Foreman La Rue Will Demand an Investigation of the Senatorial Combine.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL NOT IDLE.

Southern Pacific Lobbyists May Be Called On to Explain Their Significant Remarks.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—The Senate investigating Committee will meet to-morrow night at 8:30 to listen to the evidence in support of the charge made by Senator Biggy against Senator Dunn. Senator Biggy will come up on the evening train to attend.

Attorneys Foote, Nougues and Dwyer will request that a general investigation shall be made into the truth or falsity of a Senatorial combine. The committee will not consent to this, and will on Saturday report to the Senate the result of the night's investigation. The Legislature will adjourn on Saturday. For this reason the committee does not desire to sit beyond that period, though the attorneys have urged such a course.

But the investigation will not end here. The Grand Jury of Sacramento County will be in session Monday. H. M. La Rue, its foreman, will demand an investigation of a Senatorial combine. Mr. La Rue visited the Capitol building to-day. Other men have also been making investigations. They claim to have discovered facts. An investigation into the combine proposition will follow. Certain lobbyists may protest, and it is significantly whispered to-night that following the adjournment of the Legislature will come disclosures of the most startling sort. Beginning with the earlier votes of the session, an independent investigation has led to a significant result. On certain doubtful matters of legislation the same votes recur with startling regularity.

The Southern Pacific lobby will also receive attention at the hands of the Grand Jury of Sacramento County. Instead of Lexowing San Francisco, it is now proposed to Lexow the Legislature. Attorney-General Fitzgerald has not been idle and may take a hand. The open remarks of lobbyists in the corridors are matters of record, and they will be called upon to explain the significance of their talk about being "braced for stuff."

The committee on investigation had a brief session this morning. As Senator Biggy was absent little was done. Attorney Nougues suggested that the whole subject of a combine be investigated.

Attorney Foote declared that Senator Biggy would be ready to answer as to the truth of his assertions. He added that if the committee would open its doors and give full scope to the investigation of the charges that a combine existed many witnesses would be summoned. He intimated that he had some sensational evidence to submit, and that Biggy was prepared to go before the Grand Jury.

Senator Smith of the investigating committee regretted the shortness of time owing to the approach of the day of adjournment. Attorney Nougues told the committee that it certainly had the power to hold over after the adjournment. Senator Dunn did not appear before the committee.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL.

IT LEADS TO LIVELY DISCUSSION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—When the amended county government bill came back to the Assembly a roar went up. The representatives of Tehama, Modoc, Shasta, Alameda, Mariposa, Tuolumne, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz and Santa Clara, refused to concur in the amendments made in the salaries of their officials.

Bledsoe of Humboldt objected to the appointment of an extra Deputy Sheriff and an extra Deputy County Clerk for each county having a new Superior Judge.

The Assembly refused to concur in these amendments, and a conference committee, consisting of Dodge, Osborn and Reid, was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Senate.

The committee met and agreed upon a few minor amendments. A free conference will have to be asked for the amendments of greater importance, as no agreement could be reached.

May Be Appointed Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—J. Driffill of Pomona will probably be appointed adjutant-general to-morrow.

Blood Will Tell

Most surely upon the condition of the physical system. If the blood is pure and full of vitality it will carry health to all the organs of the body; it will expel the germs of disease and the result will be a condition of perfect health. If it is impure and impoverished, such a condition will be impossible. The best way to

Keep the Blood Pure

Is by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier that medical science has ever produced. This is the secret of its wonderful cures of scrofula, salt rheum, nervousness, sleeplessness, rheumatism and all other diseases which originate in the blood. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

THE FIVE-CENT FARES.

The Southern Pacific's Plan to Raise Rates Fails.

M'COPPIN'S ACT STANDS.

The Senate Passes the Street-Car Bill With All of Biggy's Amendments.

ONE RESULT OF THE EXPOSE.

The Influence of the "Octopus" Is Fast Waning and Its Grip Relaxes.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—Senator Biggy's statement has had one effect. Had it not been for his action the Senate would certainly have passed the bill in the interest of the Market-street combine, repealing the McCoppin act and permitting the street railways of San Francisco to refuse transfers and to charge more than 5 cents on most of its lines.

When the bill came back from the printer to-day all of the amendments which Biggy had insisted upon were accepted with scarcely any dissent. The Freeman bill was restored to its original condition, that which existed prior to the Southern Pacific's successful effort to sneak in amendments, and beyond that a proviso was added that the act should not be construed to repeal the McCoppin act in any way. The bill was then declared to be satisfactory to all, and was sent back to the printer.

So a little bravery on the part of Senator Biggy, coupled with the earnest efforts of Senators Burke, McAllister, Withington and others, has saved San Francisco from another scheme of the octopus.

As the bill now stands, it is said to be chiefly of value to help out certain railroad-bond projects in Los Angeles.

Another instance of the woeful decrease that has taken place in the influence of the Southern Pacific Company since the expose of the Senate "combine" by Biggy of San Francisco came to light to-night when the iniquitous anti-Robinson, anti-stopover bill was withdrawn from the urgency file.

The bill was placed on the urgency file by Speaker Lynch. It was so amended that it had no terrors, but if the Southern Pacific had had its former power the bill would have been transmitted to the Senate and reamended into shape there and then, brought back to the Assembly and the amendments concurred in by it.

Dodge of Alameda, Bledsoe of Humboldt and several other gentlemen were loaded to the muzzle with red-hot arguments and cleverly worded amendments, with which they intended to effect the final and utter demoralization of the measure.

When the bill was reached Speaker Lynch announced that a Senate bill relating to leasing agricultural lands would be inserted, and before any one quite realized what was happening he ordered the new bill read a second time. It took a half minute for the House to recover its presence of mind. Then Bledsoe began frantic howls to attract the Speaker's attention. But it was Lynch's own bill that was concerned, and that gentleman leaned back smilingly in his big chair and paid no attention to the uproar that almost drowned the stentorian tones of Clerk Branch's voice. When the clerk had finished reading the substituted bill Lynch's head reappeared above his desk, and when Bledsoe began to object he announced that the objection came too late. It was further explained that the substitution had been decided upon last night.

The withdrawal of this bill is an admission that Dr. Robinson has once more beaten the Southern Pacific. It is now too late for it to be revived in any form.

A LIVELY ROW.

Senator Burke Accuses Earl of Breaking a Promise.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—The features of the session of the Senate to-day were the passage of the constitutional amendment to submit to the people of the State the proposition to grant suffrage to women, the passage of the election law, and the refusal of the Senate to pass the bill giving the Board of Examiners control of the State penal and charitable institutions.

The last brought out a bitter colloquy. Earl of Alameda voted against the bill. Burke of Santa Cruz walked over to Earl's desk and accused him of going back on his promise. He declared that Earl had promised when section 3 was stricken out a day or two ago to vote for the bill.

"I did not," said Earl.

"You did! you did! you did!" said Burke, Withington and Gesford in chorus, and a little profanity enlivened the discussion.

Earl said, "You can't bluff me," and waved Burke away.

Senator Earl subsequently made the following statement to the press: "The Senator is greatly mistaken about my promising any one that I would vote for Assembly bill 526, and was laboring under great excitement over the defeat of a favorite bill. Yesterday when the bill was up Senator Ford tendered an amendment striking out section 3 of the bill, and at the time he and Senator Bert publicly declared to the Senate that they would support the bill if the amendment was adopted and they were taken up on their offer by the friends of the bill and the amendment was accepted. I made no declaration whatever. But after the friends of the bill had accepted the Ford amendment and not before I did say to some about my seat that I intended to support the bill so amended, but this declaration did not and could not have affected or in the slightest degree influenced any man's vote, for those that may have heard me had already accepted the amendment and were advocating it.

"Upon examining the bill as amended I found that the Ford amendment did not carry with it all the obnoxious parts of the bill, and I felt obliged to vote against the measure. Had any Senator in the slightest degree been influenced by my statement I would deem myself to have surrendered any further independence of action in the matter.

"If Senator Seawell's proposed amendment had been adopted the last poison fang in the bill would have been out and I would have supported the bill."

Burke insists that he did promise to vote for the bill. He also accuses Seymour of dodging the vote.

"Senator Seymour made the pretext that he was downstairs and that he did not know that the bill was coming up. It is very strange that these changes should take place within twenty-four hours," was his comment. "I was informed by Boruck before the vote was taken that the men would break on its passage."

At the night session Senator Hart made an argument in behalf of legalizing gambling.

The proposed constitutional amendment providing that nine men on a jury may convict was refused a passage at the afternoon session.

A concurrent resolution was adopted granting J. M. Hutchins of Yosemite Valley use for ten years of a cabin and surrounding five acres.

Mathews of Los Angeles made a good fight for his bill authorizing counties of the second class to build, lease and operate railroads. It was refused passage early in the week, but came up on reconsideration. There was little opposition to the bill, but when the roll was called the negative votes piled up and Mathews demanded a call of the House.

Ford of Sierra was brought in and voted aye, but this gave only sixteen votes each way, and the bill was declared defeated. This bill was designed to permit Los Angeles to issue bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad to Salt Lake.

The bill repealing the act creating a State Bureau of Labor Statistics was refused passage.

The following bills were passed:

Linder's bill amending the laws of 1885, 1887 and 1889 relative to the indebtedness that cities of the fifth class may incur to obtain water works.

Raising the age of consent from 14 to 18.

Prohibiting the display of foreign flags on public buildings.

Repealing the law relating to quarantine of the port of San Francisco.

Providing for a new system of holding primary elections. This is Spencer's bill, which also passed the Assembly to-day.

Bills were passed at the evening session as follows:

Prohibiting the sale of short-weight butter.

Providing for the relief of mines within the boundaries of Yosemite National Park.

Prohibiting the obstruction of rivers by dams and compelling fish-ladders at certain points.

Acquiring title to a road in El Dorado County from Smith's Flat to Lake Tahoe and appropriating $2500 for its maintenance.

Appropriating $33,700 for the improvement of streets around the Capitol at Sacramento.

Authorizing the reorganization of the National Guard.

Appropriating $5000 for an additional building for the Women's Relief Corps Home.

Creating the office of Fish and Game Warden in each county.

Appropriating $6500 deficiency for the Southern California Asylum.

ASSEMBLYMEN IN ANGER.

The Philbrook Bill Leads to Acrimonious Debate.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—Acrimonious personalities were occasioned by the attempt to reconsider the bill making it impossible for Judges to disbar attorneys unless by trial. The motion to reconsider was made by Judge Waymire, but was defeated by a vote of 26 to 34, and Mr. Philbrook's friends are congratulating him.

"This bill has occasioned more disgraceful and annoying lobbying than any other this session," said the Alameda Judge in making his motion. "The lawyer interested [referring to Philbrook] was bothering me continually. I told him then that I was opposed to the bill, as I thought it was a gratuitous insult to the Supreme Court and its Judges. I see by a morning paper that I promised to vote for his bill. This is not true. Philbrook told me he had letters from these Judges approving the bill. I said if he could show me them I would vote for it. But I have had no reason to change my mind."

Waymire wanted to introduce and have read Chief Justice Beatty's opinion on the case. The House objected and as soon as his minute was up made him sit down.

North of Alameda began reading the decision as his speech of the subject. Time was called before he was half through and Belshaw grabbed the book and finished the decision.

Judge Spencer said he made an appeal for justice. He denied that the Judges were exposed to insult. If a man misbehaved he could still be fined and imprisoned. The bill takes out of the hands of one man the power of refusing an attorney permission to earn his living. So grave a punishment should not lie in the discretion of a man who might be moved by prejudice.

Wade of Napa said that a Judge would not have the right to refuse any other class of men the right to practice their profession because of contempt they might have displayed. He therefore thought it wrong to wreak such vengeance on an offending lawyer.

Dixon of San Francisco is much in earnest in favor of the bill. When lawyers on the floor of the house indulged in severe criticism of Attorney Philbrook for lobbying for his bill, the San Francisco Assemblyman said: "Is that any worse than making a trade of your vote and agree to support a bill to license architects to obtain a reconsideration? I don't think it is. And, gentlemen—"

A clamor arose and drowned even the voice of the Speaker and the banging of his gavel.

Dixon subsided with fierce glances at the gentleman from Alameda, who flushed deeply, but said nothing.

The chair announced that he would allow no personalities, and a vote was taken with the result that Philbrook will, if the bill is approved by the Governor, be readmitted to practice. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Bassford, Belshaw, Bennett, Bettman, Boothby, Bulla, Butler, Cutter, Davis, Devitt, Dinkelspiel, Dodge, Fassett, Guy, Hatfield, Huber, Kelsey, Laugenour, Meads, McKelvey, North, Pendleton, Tibbitts, Waymire, Weyse, Zocchi—26.

Noes—Ash, Barker, Berry, Coughlin, Coleman, Collins, Dale, Devine, Dixon, Dunbar, Dwyer, Ewing, Gay, Glass, Hall, Healey, Holland, Hudson, Kenyon, Laird, McCarthy, Nelson, O'Day, Osborn, Richards, Robinson, Rowell, Sanford, Spencer, Staley, Thomas, Twigg, Wade, Wilkinson—34.

It is understood that Governor Budd regards the bill favorably and will sign it.

San Francisco Police Bill.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—Wilkinson's bill, authorizing the Supervisors of San Francisco to appoint from 50 to 100 extra policemen whenever they should deem it necessary, was passed to-day.

Ewing of San Francisco introduced an amendment striking out the limit of 100 men. Realizing that his action would not be in the line of economy he withdrew his amendment. Several of the San Francisco delegation urged the passage of the bill, O'Day of San Francisco making the speech of his life. There was little objection to the bill, none of the San Francisco delegation voting against it. Ewing did not vote.

Much Furniture Burned.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14.—Fire in the building occupied by Charles Hart & Co., dealers in house furniture, at 1 o'clock this morning caused $100,000 damage to stock and building.

STANDING BY WOMEN.

The Assembly Rejects Amendments to the Suffrage Bill.

SPENCER ITS CHAMPION.

His Urgent Plea That the House Stand by Its Record.

A VICTORY IN THE SENATE.

Passage of the Proposed Constitutional Amendment After Hard Work by Its Advocates.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—Once more the Assembly has declared its determination to stand by the Republican plank of the platform regarding woman's suffrage. When Judge Spencer's bill came back from the Senate with the word "male" inserted where it would kill the purpose of the bill its author prepared to fight, and the ladies who have been working for the measure since its introduction once more besieged the House.

The bill was brought up among the Senate notices this morning. Judge Spencer addressed the House briefly as to the necessity under the pledges of the Republican platform of refusing to concur in the measure. He then made the matter a personal one, and, stating that he had not before asked the House to do anything for him, he besought them to show by their votes for his sake that they did not agree with the amendments introduced by Senator Gesford.

The vote was as follows on the motion not to concur in the Senate amendment:

Ayes—Ash (R.), Bassford (R.), Belshaw (R.), Cargill (R.), Coughlin (D.), Cutter (R.), Devitt (R.), Dunbar (R.), Hatfield (R.), Healey (D.), Kelsey (R), Laird (R.), Laugenour (D.), North (R.), Reid (D.), Robinson (R.), Stansell (R.), Swisler (R.), Thomas (R.), Wade (R.), Weyse (R.), Speaker Lynch (R.)—22.

Noes—Bachman, Barker, Bennett, Berry, Bledsoe, Boothby, Brusie, Bulla, Collins, Dale, Davis, Devine, Dinkelspiel, Dixon, Dwyer, Ewing, Fassett, Fay, Glass, Guy, Hall, Huber, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Keen, Kenyon, McKelvey, Merrill, Nelson, O'Day, Osborn, Phelps, Powers, Richards, Rowell, Spencer, Staley, Tibbitts, Tomblin, Waymire, Wilkinson, Zocchi—43.

Absent—Bettman, Butler, Coleman, Dodge, Freeman, Holland, Lewis, Llewellyn, Meads, McCarthy, Pendleton, Price, Sanford, Twigg, Wilkins—15.

VICTORY IN THE SENATE.

The Proposed Suffrage Amendment Carries.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—The constitutional amendment to be submitted to a popular vote, giving women the right to vote, was called up by McGowan of Humboldt in the Senate to-day. It was offered in the Assembly by Barker of Santa Barbara (Pop.), and has already passed that body. Lady lobbyists, headed by Mme. Sorbier of San Francisco, Mrs. Spencer of Susanville and Laura de Force Gordon of Stockton, were on hand and busy flitting about seeking to win votes for their cause.

Martin of Placer provoked applause by announcing that he would vote for the proposed amendment, although he had voted against the bill. The roll was called, and after a call of the House and a long wait the amendment was adopted by just a necessary two-thirds vote. This was not accomplished until Withington of San Diego and Aram of Yolo had been made converts. The vote is as follows:

Ayes—Aram, Androus, Beard, Bert, Burke, Denison, Earl, Ford, Franck, Gleaves, Hart, Holloway, Hoyt, Langford, Linder, Martin, McGowan, Mitchell, Orr, Pedlar, Seymour, Shine, Shippee, Simpson, Smith, Voorheis, Withington—27.

Noes—Arms, Fay, Gesford, Mathews, McAllister, Seawell, Whitehurst—7.

Absent—Mahoney and Biggy.

Present but not voting—Dunn, Flint, Henderson, Toner—4.

Gesford changed his vote from no to aye, and gave notice of a reconsideration.

ALAMEDA SALARY RAIDERS.

They Gain a Victory in the Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—The salary raiders of Alameda won a victory in the Senate to-night and delayed the passage of the general appropriation bill.

Senator Earl declared that six out of nine of the Alameda delegation were opposed to the conference report which reduced the salary of the Treasurer of Alameda County from $6000 to $4000.

"I sat up till 1:30 o'clock waiting for the Alameda delegation to agree," said Senator Withington. "The Assembly made all concessions for higher salaries voted in the Senate for Alameda, except that of treasurer, and Assemblyman North seemed to think an agreement of a majority had been reached on the treasurer's salary. The Alameda delegation had better settle its own differences instead of delaying legislation."

"We can't dance attendance on Alameda any longer. Alameda has been in a stew over salaries for the past two months," said Senator Smith.

"If the fair-minded Senator from Kern would attend to his own county and leave Alameda alone he might do better," retorted Earl. "I am tired of this injustice. I resent it here. It is reserved for the distinguished Senator from San Diego, from the horned-toad district, to dictate what Alameda shall do. He did not sit up till 1:30 o'clock waiting on Alameda."

"The Assembly and the Senate failed to agree," said Withington. "The conference committees were appointed. The Assembly receded from all the reductions on salaries except one. The conferees agreed on the cut. Now, the Senator from Alameda wants to undo all this and delay matters."

Senator Seawell asked Senator Earl if the men elected had not been elected on platforms pledged to retrenchment. Earl's reply was lost in the hubbub. The Senate refused to recede, and so a new conference will have to be held.

The general appropriation will be delayed and the chances are that not a single salary in Alameda will be cut. Senator Beard voted to accept the conference report. Senators Earl and Denison voted against it.

Assemblyman Fassett, who has fought all along for economy, was an interested witness of the victory of the office-holders of Alameda County.

An Alleged Cinch Bill Withdrawn.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—The barbed-wire bill, prohibiting the use of barbed wire for fences along the roads, was withdrawn to-night by its author, Kelsey of Santa Clara. This caused considerable comment, as the bill has been carefully watched as an alleged "cinch" bill.

John C. Pelton, the old schoolteacher, who has been begging something from every session of the Legislature for the last ten years, in spite of his having a well-to-do son in Oakland, obtained the passage to-night of a bill giving him $5000.

O'Day of San Francisco, after a gallant fight, succeeded in having the bill appropriating $1052 for Jerome O. Deasy, which was defeated yesterday, reconsidered. The bill was then passed by a vote of 43 to 21.

OREGON RAILROAD CASE.

Senator Thurston Makes an Argument in Favor of a Demurrer.

PORTLAND, Or., March 14.—Senator John M. Thurston to-day argued in favor of the demurrer to the bill of the American Loan and Trust Company against the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company.

He said the first mortgages on the original Oregon Short Line and the Utah and Northern were first liens on the properties and that any subsequent mortgage was subject to these prior liens.

Thurston held that judicial propriety, which the solicitor of Dillon, a trustee, had no right to disregard, required that when the foreclosure suit was brought it be commenced in the Eighth Circuit, which had primary jurisdiction.

He said in these proceedings the counsel for complainant had referred time and again, by innuendo rather than by plain speaking, to errors in the orders made by the Federal courts from the beginning of the Ames suit down to date. He said he should never stand and criticise the actions of the Federal court of his country.

He said that in the Dillon case the court of Oregon and the court of Idaho conceded by their orders that the Wyoming court was of primary jurisdiction, and conceded to it the right to primarily make any order in that case.

Thurston then paid his respects to Mr. Story's statement that the American Loan and Trust Company did not ask for the appointment of its receiver, but for the appointment of a proper court receiver, and said the petitioner had picked a receiver, meaning John M. Eagan, chairman of the Managers' Association during the great strike of last summer, had brought him clear across the continent, he had sat in the courtroom during all of the argument, and sat there as "petitioner's exhibit A" in the case.

ODD SAN BERNARDINO CASE.

An Official's Suit Against Himself to Recover His Salary.

A Matter of Great Interest to Every County in the State.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 14.—A peculiar suit was begun here to-day, when J. W. F. Diss, assistant County Clerk, mandamused Diss as County Auditor to issue warrants for one week's salary earned between January 1 and January 8. It happened that all the county officers whose terms expired with the beginning of this year served fifty-three weeks, but the Board of Supervisors refused to allow pay for the last week.

The case comes up next week in the Superior Court and will be watched with interest all over the State, for the reason that every county officer in California, whose term expired last January, is in the same position as the San Bernardino officers.

BLOCKS A RAILROAD.

A Woman Insists on Her Claim to the Ownership of Land.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 14.—Mrs. Sheldon of Rabel Springs has come in conflict with the Arrowhead and Waterman Railroad by building a wire fence across the road and notifying the company that she claims the land.

Mrs. Sheldon formerly owned the land and her deed to the company was a right of way with a reversion back in case the company abandons the road at any time. Owing to financial troubles the motor road has not been in operation for several months.

The company recently leased the right of way to parties for a term of years, and in preparing to reopen the road they find it blocked with a wire fence. A lively lawsuit may be the result.

A Book-Dealer Fails.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 14.—A. W. Barnum, a book-seller, gave a bill of sale to-day to H. E. Harris of his stock for the benefit of his creditors. The transaction was equivalent to an assignment and was agreed to by representatives of the San Francisco Board of Trade and the Los Angeles Board of Trade. The liabilities are about $11,000 and assets $13,000. About half the indebtedness is held here and the other half in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Mr. Barnum was established in business here fourteen years.

MISS DICKASON'S CASE.

Attorney Hart Satisfied That She Will Soon Reappear.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—Ex-Attorney-General Hart says he is satisfied that Alice Edith Dickason has only changed her lodging place for a short time and will appear again in a few days.

"Since she has been in San Francisco she has occupied rooms in the Blythe block," he explained, "but three weeks ago, after we had received our last decision in the Supreme Court, I notified her that Mrs. Hinckley wished her to vacate the rooms, and she promised to do so. I have no doubt but that she has merely fulfilled her promise. Several times before she has disappeared for several weeks, going to visit friends and leaving no word of her whereabouts. This, I think, is the explanation of her present disappearance."

OREGON PRODUCE IN THE EAST.

Big Shipments of Potatoes and Eggs to Missouri River Points.

PORTLAND, Or., March 14.—There is a heavy movement in potatoes from Portland to Missouri River points, an average of ten carloads being sent each day. These shipments are made possible by the low prices ruling here as a result of the over-supply in the country. There is a good demand for Oregon potatoes in the East, and the movement will continue unless local prices are advanced. Any raise will immediately check the business, and the markets will fall back to the unprofitable rut which characterized it so long.

The experiment of shipping eggs East, which was tried two weeks ago, proves to be a good thing for Portland. Two more carloads of Oregon eggs will be sent East in a day or two. The local quotation was 8 cents, but as receipts are growing lighter and the market will soon be relieved of the over-supply, an advance may be looked for very soon.

A BIG FROST WAVE

Sweeps From Siskiyou to the Pass of Tehachapi.

THE VALLEYS SUFFER.

Fruit Trees in Solano and Tehama Counties Sustain Much Injury.

RUIN IN VACAVILLE ORCHARDS.

The Loss to Farmers In That Section Will Amount to Over $200,000.

"The frost of last night," said Forecast Official W. H. Hammon of the Weather Bureau yesterday, "was nearly as severe as any that we experienced last winter. The low temperature extended as far south as Tehachapi Pass, and it must have had an injurious effect on the fruit crops. It was not unexpected, however. We sent out warnings throughout the State yesterday morning, and if the growers took proper precautions their losses cannot be heavy.

"The frost is the result of a cold wave which started from Montana and the Dakotas last Sunday, and which, after sweeping the entire length of this State, will swing around through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. The progress of the cold weather has been carefully watched and every locality has been warned of its approach. On Tuesday night it reached the Sacramento Valley; last night the San Joaquin felt its effects, and to-night I expect a light frost in the region south of Tehachapi Pass.

"This is the season at which fruit trees are tenderest—that is, most affected by inclement weather. Pears and apricots are now in flower, or have just cast their petals, and a touch of frost at this time injures them infinitely more than would be the case two weeks hence. Prune trees, however, are still in the bud, and will probably escape injury; but grapes, being so near the ground, are likely to have suffered severely. The produce men can probably give more definite information concerning the advancement of different crops than I, but I received a letter recently from the Board of Trade at Visalia stating that the fruit trees are now at their most critical stage.

"The severity of the frost? Well, it is not what we call black, for it would injure only delicate crops and those trees which are now putting forth tender shoots. Its wide extent is somewhat unusual, and apparently the conditions of clear, cold and still atmosphere must have existed everywhere. In the Sacramento Valley the temperature ranged between 30 and 40 degrees, though the freezing point was reached at only one point, Dunnigans. The temperatures as reported from other points at 7 o'clock this morning were: Biggs Station 35, Red Bluff 37, Wheatland 38, Willows 35, Williams 34, Fruito 35 and Germantown 36. The minimum at Sacramento was 36 degrees, but that is accounted for by the fact that in that section the coldest weather come yesterday afternoon, and it had already begun to grow warmer.

"The San Joaquin Valley was not so fortunate, though, at Stockton; because of the city's position at the head of navigation the thermometer did not fall below 39 degrees. The reported temperatures at 7 o'clock are: Oakdale 33, Lathrop 35, Modesto 35, Borden 35, Goshen 30, Lemoore 33 and Tulare City 35. At Fresno the mercury registered 34 degrees, which is pretty cold for grapes. Independent, on the other side of the mountains, was frozen down to 26 degrees.

"Up Petaluma way and in Sonoma County the temperature was even lower. At Glen Ellen the lowest point, 29 degrees, was reached. The other reports are: El Verano 31, Napa 32 and Santa Rosa 34. From the Santa Clara Valley we have no reports, but during former cold seasons, when the glasses in surrounding sections have registered precisely what they do now, Santa Clara has registered about 35 degrees."

"You think that none but the fruit crops can have been injured?"

"The truck farms and gardens back from the coast, such as those in the vicinity of Fruitvale, were probably affected, but those crops can be readily replanted and their loss will therefore be small."

Situation at Vacaville.

VACAVILLE, March 14.—The fruit industry in this section of the State received a severe blow last night, and to-day the effects of the unusually heavy frost are to be plainly seen.

An examination of the orchards by their owners revealed that their worst fears had been realized. The apricot crop, which was badly affected before, is now practically wiped out of existence, and only in a few exceptionally well-favored places will there be any to speak of. The apricots had reached the size of large peas and would have been the earliest known for years. The blow is severe, as many orchards were entirely planted to apricots. The almond crop, which was in about the same stage of development, is also destroyed. Early cherries have been killed and early shipments stopped. Later varieties have not reached that stage in blossom where there will be much damage.

The general opinion seems to be that part of the peach crop has escaped. This, however, cannot be told with any degree of certainty, as the fruit is still in the cup and may never develop. The same is also true of plums and prunes, and it will be fully a week before anything certain can be said. Trees and leaves escaped unharmed.

The estimated gross loss on fruit will not be less than $200,000 in the valley. The loss in vegetables will also be many thousands of dollars. The weather is cool this evening, and there are indications of another frost to-night, although it will not be near as severe.

Frost at Red Bluff.

RED BLUFF, March 14.—The observer of the Weather Bureau displayed the frost flag all day yesterday and to-day as a warning to fruit-growers. Last night the temperature registered 39 degrees, and as the atmosphere was clear there was considerable frost.

The apricot, peach, cherry and almond trees have been in bloom for some time. The frost of Wednesday night certainly did some injury, but to what extent cannot be ascertained at present. The injury cannot be estimated for several days yet, when the bloom will begin to fall. Another heavy frost is expected to-night.

The apricot crop of this county gave promise of being very short, and the frost may destroy it entirely.

IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY.

Damage to Orchards and Gardens in Low-Lying Places.

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—The heavy frost of last night caused considerable damage in the fruit interests lying along the low river lands bordering the Sacramento and American rivers in this vicinity.

Apricot orchards have been the heaviest sufferers. Early peaches were also hit hard and the late blossoms of the almond are blighted.

It is almost impossible to state at the present time the amount of damage that has ensued. Orchardists, however, combine in saying that the heaviest damage is confined to the low-lying, damp places.

Orangevale and Newcastle fruit-raisers report that they have sustained no damage. Small fruitmen from the vicinity of Brighton report that the strawberry crop is heavily damaged and vine products, noticeably string beans, have been cut to the ground.

Between Sacramento and the town of Folsom the orchards on the lowlands have been materially damaged, the apricot-growers, as in other localities, being the heaviest losers. On the high lands lying back from the river the loss is merely nominal, and vinyardists claim that the frost has been to their interests, as it has driven the sap back into the roots of the vines and hindered the buds of the fruit spurs from bursting into leaf, to be nipped and destroyed by heavier frosts, which are expected by local weather prophets later in the season.

IT WAS A FLOATING REEF.

Strange Story of a Skipper's Experience in the South Seas.

A Letter Received at the Hydrographic Office at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 14.—Captain Charles A. Peterson of the British bark Darra, which sailed from Puget Sound for Sydney last August, and is now at Shanghai, has sent the following letter to the Branch Hydrographic Office here:

On the 30th of December last, while my vessel was in latitude 40 north, longitude 163.50 east, the men working in the rigging reported reefs to the westward. I went up with glasses and found for about eight miles the water was milk white, with detached patches at the north end, with a clear blue water between them. The ship was lying in a dead calm, with a glassy sea.

At noon the reef was clearly visible, and at 2 P. M. it passed, traveling at the rate of one and a half to three miles per hour, rushing past the ship as if she was lying moored broadside on in a string tide.

The sea was covered with a belt of white, tranquil foam, a mile and a quarter broad, and in it were all kinds of rubbish from the shore, such as bark of trees and cocoanut husks.

All kinds of deep water fish, as well as four distinct sorts of fish found in the shallow water or on the reefs, were playing around the ship, while the reef, or whatever it was, passed by us.

At 5 P. M. the foam belt was out of sight to the eastward. I write fully on this, as it proves how easy a man might report false danger. Had I had a breeze before noon and sailed away from it, I would certainly have thought a reef existed. As you will see by my meteorological log, I had no current for that twenty-four hours.

SPOKANE EMBEZZLER'S SENTENCE

The Prisoner Acknowledges That He Robbed the County.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 14.—An interested audience assembled in Judge Buck's court this morning to hear the case of W. G. V. Renwick, late deputy in the Auditor's office. Attorneys for Renwick notified the court they had concluded to carry the case no further, as their client pleaded guilty to embezzlement.

Judge Buck then sentenced the prisoner to two years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

Renwick said: "I have sinned, I know, without sufficient thought for the consequences. I succumbed to temptation. As to my past services, since I came here from Puget Sound in 1891, my friends and intimate acquaintances are well acquainted.

"I introduced the best method as an expert accountant for keeping books that there is in the State. My work was always thorough. My only fault is that I was tempted and fell. I assure you that I will never be guilty of a like offense again. My greatest sorrow is for my young wife. I expect to be out in about eighteen months."

FIRE AT WOODLAND.

Destruction of the Woodland Flour Mills at Midnight.

WOODLAND, Cal., March 15.—The Woodland Flour Mills were discovered to be on fire at 11 o'clock last night. The alarm was turned in but it was too late to save either the building or any of the contents.

By hard work the flames were prevented from spreading in any direction. The mill and contents were valued at $16,000. There was $5000 insurance on the building and $2000 on the stock.

Misery

Arising from nervous prostration, insomnia, nervous dyspepsia and melancholia is quickly banished by using

Peruvian Bitters

Which at once tone the stomach and restore full vitality to the digestive organs. Thousands testify to the merits of this marvelous medical discovery, which is an infallible cure for lost appetite and lack of vitality.

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Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

Are acknowledged by thousands of persons who have used them for over forty years to cure SICK HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, CONSTIPATION, Torpid Liver, Weak Stomach, Pimples, and purify the blood.

Crossman's Specific Mixture

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle.

THEIR MEMORY STIRRED.

A Benefactor of Other Years, Being Needed Again, Is on Hand for Duty.

A nation threatened with war looks about for leaders and, naturally, turns its eyes to veterans who have fought well in previous contests. So people attacked by disease and seeking a remedy inquire what has helped them in other years. The grip is here again and in some places has assumed a form more malignant than ever. It will doubtless prowl about looking for victims until the settled weather of spring.

Now, it is a matter of medical history that when grip was here before it was quickly thrown off by bodies that had been strengthened by a stimulant of the highest order of excellence. To hasten complete recovery after the grip Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky was employed. That the same remedy is doing the same good work to-day appears from a letter written by Mr. Thomas Barrett of Scammon, Kans., who says:

"Having been continually coughing, with pains running through my body and, being unable to work, I took two bottles of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky. I am now able to work. The cough and soreness on my chest are almost gone."

The cough, headache and soreness of muscle following the grip are never helped by local application. Being signs of a general weakness, they are thrown off only when the whole system is toned and stimulated, so that no organ does too much or too little. To do this is the mission of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky.

All who remember how it gave them clear heads, sound stomachs and a healthy circulation when they were getting over the grip in other seasons have supplied themselves with Duffy's Pure Malt and have pointed out to their neighbors a way to avoid misery and loss of time. Is not the suggestion worth listening to?

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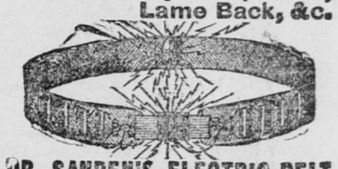

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Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from over-taxation of brain nerve forces; excesses or indiscretion, as nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, Rheumatism, Kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc. This electric Belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

Our Powerful Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the greatest boon ever offered weak men, FREE with all Belts. Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 days. Send for Illus'd Pamphlet, mailed, sealed, free.

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., Council Building, Portland, Or.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION ....OF.... TEACHERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1895.

The regular semi-annual examination of applicants for teachers' certificates (High School, Grammar and Primary grades and special certificates) will commence at the Normal School building, Powell st., near Clay, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 9 A. M. Applicants who wish to pass an examination for High School certificates or special certificates will send notice to this office on or before March 9.

In compliance with the State school law each applicant must pay an examination fee of $2 in advance. Applicants who intend taking the examination must register prior to the commencement of the same, as no fees will be received on that date.

Some additions have been made to the studies required for grammar and primary certificates, and changes have been made in the schedule of credits. Information on same may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.

ANDREW J. MOULDER, Superintendent of Common Schools.
GEORGE BEANSTON, Secretary.

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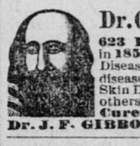

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Dr. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco.

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WATCHING COLLIS P.

That Is Why Caminetti Remains at the Capital.

HUNTINGTON VERY SLY.

Bringing Influence to Bear to Secure His Land Patents.

SEVERAL ATTORNEYS ENGAGED.

But the Californians Are Guarding Against the Tactics of the Southern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Collis P. Huntington had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior to-day regarding the interests of the Pacific railroads respecting the report that the Secretary intends to issue an order directing that no more patents for land issue to the Union and Central Pacific roads until there has been a settlement of the indebtedness of these companies.

Huntington represented to the Secretary that the lands had all been earned in time, and in many cases they had been transferred to persons who had occupied them for ten to twenty years. He also said that the companies were not seeking patents in instances where the roads had not disposed of the lands, as they became taxable as soon as patents issued. States and counties in which lands were situated were more interested in securing patents, as they became entitled to taxes as soon as the patents were passed. Further than this the companies desired to dispose of lands to secure money to meet payments now about due.

Huntington thought it would hinder the company from securing money on the lands if such an order had been issued, and he represented that nothing ought to be done by the Government to prevent the company from raising funds.

Huntington, however, did not consider this of so much importance as he did the question of settlement for the Pacific roads debt, and he believed the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior would have great weight in the next Congress. He insisted that before 1897 the Government must act or it would lose heavily.

Huntington expressed the hope that the reports of the Secretary and Commissioner of Railroads would elaborate on the subject of the indebtedness and devise a just and equitable plan of settlement.

Representative Caminetti delays his return to California in order that he may watch Huntington's work before the Land Department. Caminetti is strongly protesting against the further issuance of patents to the Southern Pacific, and Huntington is bringing all his influence to bear to have the patents rushed through. He has employed several attorneys.

Representative English will start for California to-morrow, via New Orleans.

SENATOR TELLER HOPEFUL.

He Believes the Bimetallic Standard Will Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Teller of Colorado takes a hopeful view of the possible action of the proposed international monetary conference. He believes a bimetallic standard will be adopted. He bases his belief on the theory that Germany will fall into line with France, the United States and the other silver-using nations and force the result. Hitherto every step toward an international understanding has been blocked by the attitude of Germany. At all previous conferences the German delegates have insisted that their Government was satisfied with the present system and would not consider the probability of a change. Now, however, the Senator says, a change has come over the spirit of Germany, and he believes that she will be willing to take steps independently of Great Britain. Great Britain will never consent to bimetallism for herself, but she may consent to reopen the mints of India and possibly keep a part of the reserve in the Bank of England in silver. That would be a decided advance toward bimetallism.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SHEPARD

Was Chief of the Revenue Service of the Treasury Department.

His Fatal Illness Due to Overwork in Securing Relief for Superannuated Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Captain I. G. Shepard, chief of the revenue service of the Treasury Department, died here to-day from pneumonia. Captain Shepard was stricken with a congestive chill while at work on the 5th inst., and has been confined to his bed ever since. His illness is attributed to his efforts to secure legislation for the benefit of the superannuated officers of the service. He leaves a widow and two children.

The captain was one of the oldest and most efficient officers in the revenue cutter service. A native of Massachusetts, he was appointed a third lieutenant in 1865, was promoted to second lieutenant in 1869, first lieutenant in 1870 and a captain in 1878. In December, 1889, Secretary Windom detailed him as chief of the Revenue Marine Division, an office previously held by civilians only, and he served there continuously ever since.

Captain Shepard saw much hard active service and had an exceptionally fine record. Prior to his transfer to Washington he commanded the revenue cutter Bear and made several cruises in Bering Sea and Northern Alaskan waters to carry out the poliey of the Government to prevent illicit sealing. He was very well known and highly esteemed.

SPAIN MAKING AMENDS.

Refunding to Americans Customs Illegally Collected in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—United States Minister Taylor, at Madrid, is meeting with success in the prosecution of claims of American merchants against the Spanish Government for the refunding of illegal charges collected by the Cuban customs officials. A cablegram received at the State Department from him to-day announces that he had secured the allowance of claims in the cases of the steamship Joseph W. Hawthorne and the ships Carrie and Grace Reynolds, Brooks & Co., the Comas Machine Company, the Cottolene cases and the Juragua Mining Company.

The latter case was a protest against taxation on the large American mining companies in Cuba that practically made exportation unprofitable.

Regulations Revoked.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Collectors of Customs have been advised that articles 442 to 473 of the customs regulations have been revoked in accordance with the joint resolution of the last Congress, relative to the transportation and exportation of goods without examination to the free zone in Mexico.

Sibley and Bimetallism.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Stewart received the following dispatch from the Governor of Nevada: "Resolutions of the Legislature indorsing Sibley and bimetallic platform passed and approved this day."

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $182,460,206; gold reserve, $90,205,308.

IS NOW GIVEN UP AS LOST.

Nothing Heard From the Missing Spanish Warship Reina Regente.

One Rumor Is That the Vessel Was Found by an English Craft Disabled.

TANGIERS, March 14.—A Moorish steamer has gone in search of the missing Spanish cruiser Reina Regente in the hope that she had taken refuge in some Moorish port having no telegraphic communication with this city. As time passes and no news is received a belief that the warship has foundered with all hands grows stronger.

MADRID, March 14.—The Government was questioned to-day in the Chamber of Deputies as to the information it had regarding the Reina Regente. In reply to the question, the Prime Minister said that telegrams announcing the wreck of vessels at various places along the coast had been received, and that though the Government had no positive news regarding the Reina Regente beyond the fact that she had sailed from Tangiers, he feared the vessel had been lost.

The belief is hourly growing stronger that the vessel will never again be heard from and has created a feeling of consternation throughout the country. In Cadiz and Carthegena, where most of the crew belonged, the excitement is intense.

Several British warships have left Gibraltar in search of the missing vessel. One report current here late to-night is that she was found by a British vessel in a disabled condition off the African coast.

A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says that flags, a compass-box and other wreckage belonging to the Reina Regente have been washed ashore at Tarifa.

IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS.

Interesting Statistics Relating to the Shipment of Merchandise.

Much More Silver, However, Goes Out of the Country Than Usual.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics issued to-day shows imports and exports of merchandise for the month of February and for the last eight months as follows: Exports during February, $56,208,543; imports during the same period, $58,326,352. Of the imports, merchandise to the amount of $27,803,652 was free of duty. During February, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $11,812,190.

For the eight months ended February 28, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $91,967,932, as against $218,061,832 during eight months ended February 28, 1894. The gold exports during February amount to $1,565,194, and the importations to $5,532,187. For the eight months the exports of gold amounted to $58,394,767 and the imports to $16,025,325.

The exportations of silver during February amounted to $3,071,336 and the imports to $392,928. For the eight months the exports exceeded the imports by $23,861,336.

The number of immigrants arriving in this country during February, 1895, was 9608, against 9602 during February, 1894. For the last eight months the total was 136,129, as against 199,129 during the same period last year.

FOUGHT HARD ALL DAY.

Fierce Battle Between Japanese and Chinese Forces.

YOKOHAMA, March 14.—The Eleventh Japanese Regiment met 1000 Chinese soldiers near Chin Lieng-Chen on the morning of March 11. The Chinese retreated.

Then another body of the enemy attacked the Japanese in the rear. Stubborn fighting lasted all day. The Chinese maintained their ground and at sunset the Japanese retired to their quarters. The Chinese loss was 70 men.

PARIS, March 14.—A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported that Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, has been instructed to consent to the payment of an indemnity and the cession of the territory already occupied by the Japanese on the island of Formosa.

He is also instructed to consent to the surrender of the remainder of the vessels belonging to the Chinese southern squadron, which is now lying at Nanking.

FOR POISONING CHILDREN.

Preliminary Examination of Mrs. Caruthers and Jim Strange.

PARIS, Tex., March 14.—To-day the examining trial of Mrs. Caruthers and Jim Strange for poisoning her children on Friday last brought together a large crowd.

Mrs. Caruthers was taken to Roxton, the scene of the murder, this morning, but there was so much excitement that Judge Monet postponed the hearing until Monday and transferred it to this city. Some letters found on Strange addressed to Mrs. N. A. Doty, under which name he addressed correspondence to Mrs. Caruthers, were opened by the court.

They contained nothing to implicate Strange, but showed infidelity. It is clear from their contents that he not only won Mrs. Caruthers' affections, but that he evidently intended to debauch her 14-year-old daughter, who was saved from death by the timely arrival of assistance.

With rabbits selling at 4½ cents in Missouri some of the statesmen in Jefferson boarding-houses are grumbling at too much rabbit.

THREE BIG AFFAIRS.

State Department Men Worried by Foreign Complications.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AHEAD

Warfare May Be Brought About by Any Lawless Community.

LAWS SHOULD BE AMENDED.

Uncle Sam May Probably Be Protected at the Expense of States' Rights.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President's absence on a duck-shooting trip and Secretary Gresham's illness are causing the State Department officials much embarrassment, for they have at least three big foreign complications to handle. With two such incidents as those in New Orleans and Walsenburg, Colo., confronting them, such affairs as the Rock Springs massacre of Chinese and the killing of Italians in New Orleans in the background, department officials make no secret of their apprehension that the United States is destined to have serious difficulty in maintaining its treaty relations with foreign nations unless Congress comes to the rescue.

As it stands now, owing to the limitations placed upon the Federal power by the statute, the Government finds itself powerless to protect foreign citizens whom the United States is under solemn treaty obligation to protect. Under this peculiar condition the National Government can only look to the State to extend protection, and if this is denied or the measure of protection is inadequate it cannot interfere.

Weanwhile the State itself is wholly free from any responsibility to the foreign powers with which the United States has entered into treaty relations, and these powers are prohibited from remonstrating with the offending State government. They can look for redress only to the helpless National Government. So it is within the power of any erratic Governor or weak, Mayor, or incompetent Chief of Police, in any city to force an issue that can be decided only by war, and the fate of the nation may depend on the conduct of such officials.

This matter was brought to the attention of Congress by President Harrison at the instance of the late Secretary Blaine after the adjustment of the trouble that threatened war with Italy as the result of the killing of Italians in New Orleans, but no action was taken to carry out the suggestion, probably owing to the fact that the necessary legislation might be regarded as an infringement upon the old States' rights theory.

It is very probable, however, that President Cleveland will feel obliged to again call attention to the subject at the meeting of the next Congress and point out how in the absence of such legislation he is obliged to appeal to Congress to pay out of money raised by the whole people large sums of money for indemnity for outrages committed by a disorderly element in small places. Just what shape the proposed legislation will take cannot now be defined, but the prevailing idea will be to make it the business of the United States courts in all parts of the country to protect foreigners in the United States; first, through court deputies, and if that is not sufficient to protect them through the troops of the National Government, and to do this without delay in all cases. This would require an amendment of the posse comitatus law, passed with the express purpose to prevent the use of troops at elections, but proven to be of much wider scope than was intended, and would otherwise hurt the sensibilities of the strict constructionists of the States' rights theory, but as between this and the ever present danger of becoming involved in a foreign war without a reasonable or just cause, it is asserted that Congress will not hesitate to declare for the law.

HALE NOT INTOXICATED.

His Angry Denial of Young Mr. Gilroy's Charges.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 14.—Walter Scott Hale, who figured so prominently in the Parker House war of words yesterday, in which a challenge to fight a duel with pistols is said to have been given and accepted, is indignant over the statement made by Thomas Gilroy Jr., that he (Hale) was intoxicated.

"It is absolutely false that I was intoxicated," said Hale. "This can be vouched for by Sidney Young, who was with me. Gilroy threatens to bring up my record in court next month, but I will be ready for him. I know a thing or two about him, and he had better look out."

Sidney Young, who is a well-known business man, said: "The denial of the story by Gilroy is no good. Both parties were heated and the story of the whole affair as given by Hale yesterday is substantially correct."

AN EMBEZZLING COLLECTOR.

Although His Wife Paid His Shortage He Was Arrested.

CONCORD, Mass., March 15.—Charles W. Sanford ex-collector of this place, was arrested for embezzlement. He was bound over in $1000. Sanford disappeared some time ago and on investigation one of the principal books was missing and it was found he was a defaulter to the amount of $15,000. Some time afterward Sanford was located in New York, from which place he sent the missing book. His wife, however, refunded the money and Sanford returned to his home.

EARNINGS OF THE ATCHISON.

Marked Improvement in the Receipts of the System.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The earnings of the Atchison system, all lines, for the first week of March were $737,987, an increase of $20,906 over the same week of last year. The earnings or the A. and P. were $66,006, an increase of $1147. The earnings of the Colorado Midland were $25,484, an increase of $1121. The earnings of the Atchison system proper, exclusive of lines reported in the foregoing, were $531,425, an increase of $21,719. All the foregoing are approximated gross earnings.

Four Counterfeiters Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, March 14.—Four members of the gang which has been flooding this vicinity with spurious coin and sending it throughout the country were arrested in a saloon here at 1:30 this morning with a lot of the stuff in their possession. The men are: John Noble, John Wolf, Andrew Noland and John Lowe. Their capture is most important, breaking up, as it doubtless will, one of the most dangerous gangs in the country.

MARY LEASE WINS.

She May Retain Her Seat in the Board of Charities.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 14.—Mrs. Mary Lease, orator and politician, has won her latest fight. Recently George A. Clark was appointed by Governor Morrill to succeed her as a member of the State Board of Charities, and the appointment was confirmed by the Senate. When Clark attempted to take office a few days ago, Mrs. Lease refused to vacate, stating her term did not end until 1896, and she took steps to hold the office.

An examination of the records in the Governor's office to-day shows that in his message to the Senate Governor Lewelling nominated Mrs. Lease as the successor of Captain Rhoades. Thus her term will not expire until next year.

CAMPBELL DRINKS AMMONIA.

Ohio's Ex-Governor Suffers Severely by a Servant's Carelessness.

HAMILTON, Ohio, March 14.—Ex-Governor Campbell, after placing a glass of water to his lips at dinner last evening, rose staggering and foaming at the mouth, apparently speechless. He managed to say, "My throat is burning." Investigation showed that a servant had placed a bottle of ammonia in the ice-chest in such a way that when the lid closed the contents spilled into the drinking water. Physicians administerd antidotes quickly, but Campbell is suffering severely.

BLOWN INTO FRAGMENTS.

Terrible Suicide of a Man Who Used a Dynamite Cartridge.

DENVER, March 14.—Since the suicide of Lingg, the anarchist, in jail at Chicago, there has been no record of such a cold-blooded planned suicide as that of Aloise Feidl, an Austrian, in this city to-day. Feidl killed himself on Logan avenue, a fashionable thoroughfare, at midday, by exploding a dynamite cartridge, about an inch and a half in diameter and four inches long. The entire left side of the body was blown into fragments, pieces being scattered all about the neighborhood. The was a stranger here.

FOR A NEW NATIONAL PARTY

The Preliminary Meeting Was Not Very Largely Attended.

One Reverend Gentleman Created a Breeze by Assailing Secret Societies.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—Preliminary steps were taken to-day at Lafayette Hall for the formation of a new national party, whose main object will be to secure prohibition and the reform of politics.

The conference was called by the National Reform Organization, delegates from all parts of the country being invited to be present. Only twenty-four persons assembled in the morning and the meeting soon adjourned until afternoon, when a better attendance was secured and the convention officers were elected.

Dr. S. D. Woods of Connellsville, Pa., was elected president, with a long list of vice-presidents. The first business taken up was the selection of a name for the new party.

During the talk Rev. W. B. Stoddard of Washington, D. C., began to say ugly things about secret orders, the Masons in particular, which brought the chairman to his feet with the order for the reverend gentleman to take his seat.

Rev. Mr. Stoddard hesitated a moment, when a motion was ingeniously made by some one, who saw the danger of disruption, and the conference resumed regular business. Without reaching a conclusion as to name adjournment was taken until this evening.

At the night session no business was transacted, the selection of a name going over until to-morrow.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

Cuban Patriots Now Have a Provisional Government.

TAMPA, Fla., March 14.—An officer of the late revolutionary party arrived from Cuba to-night by the steamship Olivette. Through Colonel Tiraredo the Associated Press reporter was informed that a constitutional convention of Cuban patriots has been held in Los Negris and a provisional government formed.

General Maximus Gomez was appointed commander-in-chief of the insurgent army. Jose Marti is deputy envoy to obtain from foreign countries recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. As soon as practicable there will be held at Guaymas in Puerto Principe province an assembly to organize a provisional government, when a president and four secretaries, one for each of the states, according to the division in the former revolution by the Cuban Government, will be chosen.

The states are to be Orocento, or Eastern Camayaguay, Los Villas and Occident, or Western Camayaguay. They will also adopt a constitution and a chamber of deputies or congress, selected at the point that was chosen in the late rebellion.

At their recent organization a proclamation was issued and sent to the Spanish chief and soldiers saying that the movement was not made against them, but against the Government, and that the property of all private individuals would be respected. A declaration of independence was also issued.

In the recent battle the insurgents were led by Macceo. The regiment of Isabella Catolica, in charge of a colonel of the Spanish army, was cut in two and 500 Spaniards killed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—Under instructions from the Costa Rican Government the British steamship Elliott, which cleared for a Costa Rican port, has been searched for arms and ammunition, being suspected of having been engaged by Cubans for that service, although cleared for Costa Rica.

The crew of the vessel, which has been lying in this port three months unchartered, say the captain informs them that he cannot tell them yet where they are going. Large boxes weighing 1700 pounds each arrived from New York to-day and have been placed about thirty feet from where the steam yacht Pedro Pablo is lying.

Negroes handling them told the Associated Press correspondent they were to be put on the boat. Collector Beckwith will investigate. Senor Detinto, Spanish Consul, admits that this port is viewed with the most suspicion by Spanish authorities and that his instructions are to keep a rigid outlook here.

MADRID, March 14.—The Government has issued an order forbidding the delivery of private telegrams containing Cuban news of a character unfavorable to the Government. It has also ordered that no cipher messages be sent to Cuba.

MUST BE RESPECTED.

Firing on American Ships Is Rather Too Frequent.

SPAIN DULY CAUTIONED.

Precedents for Demanding Damages for the Allianca Affair.

JURISDICTION THE QUESTION.

Wild Rumors That Uncle Sam Has Already Declared War.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Department of State is moving with deliberation in making up its case against the Spanish Government based on the firing by a Spanish cruiser at the American steamship Allianca, holding that in matters of such moment it is absolutely essential that our Government should be in possession of the exact facts so as to avoid the humiliation of retraction through making a demand that could not be sustained by the evidence.

So far no reply has been received at the department in response to the request made upon Captain Crossman of the Allianca for further particulars of the incident. In the meantime the officials are industriously looking up precedents for their guidance and Mr. Uhl, who is still acting Secretary of State during the continued illness of Secretary Gresham, is in frequent consultation with his superior at his rooms in his hotel.

One of the precedents which has been unearthed and brought to the attention of the acting Secretary as having a direct bearing on the Allianca incident was found in the proceedings of the Alabama Claims Commission. In one of the decisions announced by Judge Fitch, the court held there was no authority for the stoppage or detention of a mail steamer which is pursuing her usual route, even if that route lay at places within the three-mile shore limit and so within the jurisdiction of the power seeking to stop the ship.

If this is held to be sound doctrine, then, of course, the Spanish Government will make reparations for the action of its cruiser, even should it appear that the Allianca was within three miles of Cape Maysi, as the Spanish Minister here believes.

On the other hand, if this decision is not in effect then what is known as the headland theory of jurisdiction will probably play an important part in the adjustment of the matter. According to the contention of Great Britain in the Fortune Bay fisheries case, in which the United States has acquiesced, the line of marine jurisdiction is drawn three miles from a line running across from headland to headland in the case of a bay or depression in the general coast line. The Spanish authorities evidently take the position at this time, in the absence of exact advices, that the Allianca was within such a line, and so within their jurisdiction, although the ship may have been actually more than three miles from the nearest shore.

Probably based on the Alabama decision above referred to a rumor was in circulation to-day to the effect that the State Department has sent a sinister warning to the Spanish Government to the effect that a declaration of war would follow a repetition of the Allianca affair.

Acting Secretary Uhl this afternoon said that he had no further information to give to the press than he had already given out and, taking their cue from him, the other officials of the State Department declined to say anything about the matter. But from the fact that no intimation of any such precipitate action in the absence of a knowledge of the facts has been communicated to the Spanish Minister here, which would certainly be the case if the usual diplomatic amenities were observed, even if such a message had been sent to the Spanish Government directly through United States Minister Taylor at Madrid, the story failed to find much credence.

Senor Murga, the Spanish Minister, has not as yet received word from Cuba as to the gunboat which fired on the Alliance, nor does he know the name of the warship. The delay is due to the fact that the gunboat is cruising off the eastern coast of Cuba, 400 miles from Havana.

THIS FIRING MUST CEASE.

Uncle Sam Sends a Very Pointed Warning to Spain.

CHICAGO, March 14.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: This firing on American vessels bound to and from South Atlantic ports must cease. The Allianca incident must not be repeated. It matters not whether Captain Crossman was within or without a league's distance from the shore. He was in the regular route of vessels passing between the United States and southern ports. It is a recognized thoroughfare and must be respected by Spain as such as far as ships flying the stars and stripes are concerned.

The message embracing the sense of the above, by the direction of Secretary Gresham, was to-day cabled to Minister Taylor at Madrid.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A special dispatch from Colon to the World says: The Colombian line steamship Allianca, which was fired upon by a Spanish war vessel off the eastern coast of Cuba on March 8, took no war materials from here when she sailed on March 5. Her 1700 tons of general freight and 200 tons of bananas quite filled her. Cubans here say that the Allianca was fired upon because of the belief she was a filibuster. They say it is an old Spanish custom to fire upon any suspected vessel.

It is reported that two schooners flying the American flag and carrying arms are wandering between here and Yucatan. Cuban patriots here and in neighboring countries are anxious to return to Cuba.

A special dispatch to the World from Havana, signed by the editor of La Lucha, says: No official report of the alleged firing upon a merchantman flying the American flag by a Spanish war vessel has been made here. It is thought that since the Cuban coast is being watched by Spanish naval vessels one of them fired upon a suspicious vessel which did not obey its signal to stop.

INFORMATION REQUESTED.

Captain Crossman's Letter From the State Department.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The following is the letter received by Captain Crossman from the State Department at Washington:

To Captain James Crossman, Commander of the Allianca—SIR: I have received your letter of March without date, but which reached the department to-day, March 14, which reports the circumstances under which the above-named steamer on her homeward voyage from Colon, Colombia, to New York, off the North Cuban coast, on the 8th inst., was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat.

The department desires to receive from you a statement of facts in the form of an affidavit, accompanied, if possible, by a sketch chart showing the course of the Allianca in passing Cape Maysi and the distance of the vessel from the nearest point of the island of Cuba. The affidavit should be explicit upon these two points. Awaiting such, I am, sir, your obedient servant, EDWIN F. UHL, Acting Secretary.

Later in the day a dispatch was received from Secretary Gresham asking Captain Crossman to send to the State Department exact data of the affair. The captain wired that the report would be sent at once.

Captain Crossman of the Allianca to-night mailed an affidavit to Secretary of State Gresham to Washington regarding the firing on the Allianca. He states in brief that his vessel at the time of the firing was four miles from the coast of Cuba. He said he had saluted the Spanish craft and proceeded on his way.

"About five minutes or possibly less," continued he, "after the salute I heard a gun fired and turned to see what it meant. Mr. Russell reported that the Spaniard had fired a blank cartridge. As it was on the high seas I did not intend to stop, so he could fire away, which he did—another blank shot about three or four minutes after the first and shortly afterward at intervals of a few minutes three more guns with solid shot were fired at us. All fell short, two off the port quarter and the last astern of the starboard quarter, striking the water about a quarter of a mile distant.

"The Spaniard, after firing the first gun, altered his course again. He was heading directly for us. We were gaining on him, and at 8:30 A. M. he was fully five miles astern and I saw that the gunboat was heading to the west, apparently giving up the chase.

"Then we were fully three miles ahead of the Spaniard. Signals were flying from her, but we were far off and too much in line to make them out. We were from nine to ten miles off the coast at the time the first gun was fired, and at no time were we within four miles of the shore. After that our course took us directly off the land."

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The officers of Oakley and Latonia racing and jockey clubs agreed to-night on the following dates: Spring meeting—Latonia, begins May 23, and runs thirty days. Oakley follows immediately and runs thirty days, ending spring meeting. Fall meeting—Oakley, begins September 14 and continues thirty days. Immediately following Latonia runs thirty days, winding up the fall meeting.

GOT PECUNIARY ADVANTAGE

Sweeping Charges of Boodling Against Some Chicago Aldermen.

In Granting a Franchise the Money Power Was Freely Used.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Direct charges of boodling are made against numerous city Aldermen in the amended pleadings filed to-day in the suit to have the sweeping, Ogden Gas and Cosmopolitan Electric franchises annulled.

Since the ordinances were passed, amid great disorder in the City Council on February 25, the newspapers have daily printed columns that the granting of the franchises was the result of liberal bribery of Aldermen, and proceedings were recently begun to annul the action of the Council.

The amended pleadings charged explicitly that the Aldermen voting "yes" on the ordinances had been promised "pecuniary advantage" for their votes.

The bill has caused a sensation in political circles, and the investigation of the charges promises to be exceedingly interesting.

WRECK OF A VANDALIA TRAIN.

Passengers Escape, but the Cars Are Smashed and Set On Fire.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., March 15.—Vandalia express-train 7 was wrecked two miles east of this city at 12:50 o'clock this morning. Conductor Rahm had his arm fractured and several passengers are badly bruised.

A head-end collision with a switch engine caused the accident. Both engines reared high in the air and the derailed cars are burning fiercely, and there are also a dozen loaded freightcars standing on the track.

Both engineers and firemen escaped serious injuries by jumping. The express was running at a speed of thirty miles an hour when the crash came. Two of the passengers known to be injured are J. D. Early, an attorney of Terre Haute, and the other an actor of the "True Irish Hearts" company, who refuses to give his name. An air of mystery surrounds the wreck, none volunteering any information whatever.

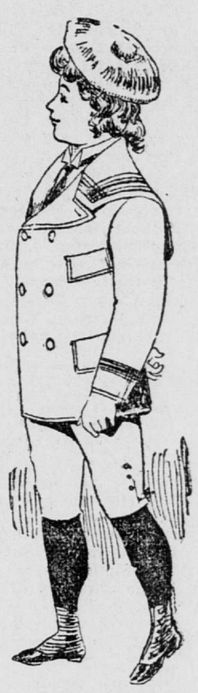
The cars not damaged were taken around by a siding and sent on. The loss by fire will be great, though the fire department is on the scene.

A cow in Norway, Me., recently killed, had in her stomach a big piece of butcher's bone with a wedge driven into it.

NEW TO-DAY—CLOTHING.

THE AX

DOES THE WORK!



Some Great Cutting To-day in Our JUVENILE DEPARTMENT!

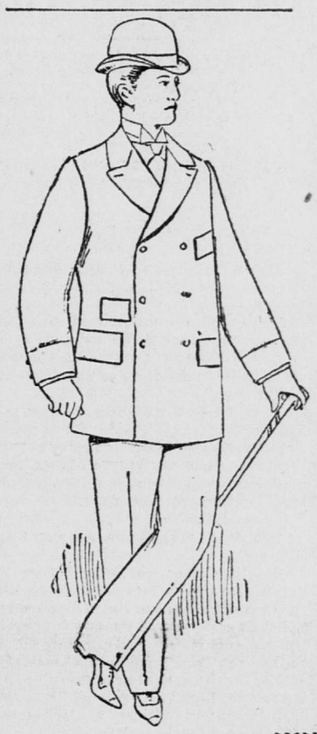
Ladies! You must know by this time that when we begin cutting we never stop to consider values—the question is to sell, and to sell quickly. It means tiny prices for you, for most of our former prices are cut in two. Behold and wonder at the following;

500 pretty Reefer Suits, in blue, gray and tan, for those cute little tots from 3 to 8 years of age; and a like quantity of Reefer Suits in the Commodore style, for those a little older, 8 to 14 years—really good values at $6. We've cut 'em down to

$2.50.

350 Swell Scotch and Cheviot Suits, nobby colorings and jaunty trimmings, handsome effects in blues, tans, etc. Cut to

$3.90.



For the Big Boys,

Ages 13 to 19.

200 Double-Breasted Suits, in Blue Cheviots, Meltons and Scotch Tweeds; good value at $9. Cut to

$5.00.

300 Swell Double-Breasted Suits for that handsome boy of yours, ages 13 to 19. Extraordinary value. Cut to

$7.50.

These and More, Many More, Equally Great Values in All Departments.

RAPHAEL'S

(INCORPORATED),

9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny Street.

The Bona-Fide Bargain Offerers.

NOT A SHOT IS FIRED.

Peace Prevails on the New Orleans Levees.

NEGROES ARE PROTECTED

Under the Guns of the Militia Their Work Is Resumed.

WHITE SCREWMEN YET IDLE.

Further Disturbances Prevented by a Display of Blue Coats and Gatling Guns.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The stormy scenes along the river front of New Orleans have been succeeded by a calm and something approaching the normal condition of affairs is restored. Work was resumed on the wharves to-day, at least partially, but it was only the colored screwmen who took up their tools, and then only under the protection of an armed guard.

Where there were no troops there was no work. The white screwmen held aloof and preserved a threatening silence, but none made a move which would cause the militia to use force to suppress it. Though still strained the situation is much improved to-night. Governor Foster is still in the city and has announced his determination to remain here until the trouble is finally settled. Negotiations are in progress which may produce this happy result, but their outcome cannot be predicted at present. Meanwhile the State authorities are taking no chances. The troops, who have been on duty all day, are sleeping off their fatigue and are under orders to report for duty to-morrow morning, when work on the shipping will be resumed.

By 6 o'clock this morning all were astir in the armories, where troops have been quartered for the last few days. Marching orders were received from headquarters at 11 A. M., and the militia, divided into three sections, were marched to the levee and took up positions at the Harris line wharf, at Third and Sixth streets. The entire force numbered something over 600 men, commanded by Brigadier-General Bartand, under the supervision of Major-General John Glynn Jr. The men were in full service uniform with cartridge belts filled with ugly looking missiles. At the point where the greatest danger was apprehended Hotchkiss and Gatling guns were unlimbered in such position as they could be quickly trained up or down the wharves on advancing mobs.

The headquarters of the screwmen at the apex of the French market triangle, in the upper stories of which were stored quantities of ammunition, was surrounded by the Washington battalion of artillery, whose howitzers were trained on it and prepared to destroy it at the first hostile movement. Stationed along the river front at intervals were picket lines of police, mounted and dismounted, who were under orders to cooperate with the troops and who seemed to be in hearty sympathy with them. Occasionally crowds gathered at one point or another and the police were called on to disperse them, which they did without trouble. Not a shot was fired at any point nor was there any violence. The negro screwmen went to work without hesitation wherever troops were stationed.

They also started to work at Outhport during the morning, but as neither militia nor police were on duty there they soon abandoned the work, though there was no prospect of trouble.

At 5:30 P. M. the screwmen had all finished their day's labor, and the troops were ordered to report again at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. The conference of delegates of mercantile bodies resumed its session to-day, but took no action, having practically decided to leave the settlement of the trouble in the Governor's hands.

Discussing the matter this evening, referring particularly to the calling out of the troops, the Governor said it was very unfortunate that it became his duty to use such harsh measures, but there did not appear to him and to many others any practicable and effective plan to adopt. He reiterated his statement of yesterday that no matter what happened he would protect the lives of citizens and commerce at this port at any cost.

"This step was decided upon last night late," said the Governor, "after every phase of the situation had been thoroughly considered by the Police Board and other bodies. It was almost the unanimous opinion of the board that it was the only thing to do and it was generally the opinion of all other bodies affected by the disturbing and rioting element. Although everything is now quiet on the levee there is still no assurance of safety felt by the laborer as he goes about his work. Therefore, for the present it is quite necessary to keep the soldiers on duty."

"How long do you expect to maintain military vigilance?" queried the reporter.

"I cannot say, but as long as may at all seem necessary."

Governor Foster is quite unwell and just able to be up, but will remain in the city if his health is no worse until all trouble has subsided.

Judge King, in the impeachment proceedings against Mayor Fitzpatrick, to-day decided in his favor on three charges.

AN AMERICAN HONORED.

Dr. Frank Van Allen Appointed a Bench Magistrate in India.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Dr. Frank Van Allen, formerly of this city, who six years ago went to India as a medical missionary, has been appointed Bench Magistrate of the city of Madura, India, by the British Government, an unusual honor for an American, as official positions are generally reserved for Englishmen.

Dr. Van Allen has made a brilliant record as a physician, having established a dispensary where during the past year he treated 29,000 cases. He is a graduate of the Yale College Academy, medical and theological departments.

Killed by Falling Walls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 14.—While engaged in tearing down the old Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank building to-day one of the walls fell, crushing Patrick Killon's skull, killing him instantly, and seriously injuring three others.

Fish Killed by Freezing.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 14.—Careful estimates place the amount of fish killed by the February freezing in the shallow bays on the Texas coast south of the mouth of the Brazos River at 35,000 tons. The shore has been lined with fish carcasses for a month, and it is thought that most of the redfish spawn and young are killed.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

Nominations Made by the Republicans and Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The delegates to the Republican State convention nominated candidates for State officers to be chosen at the April election. Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt of this city was nominated for Governor. For the rest of the general officers the incumbents were renominated.

They are: Edwin R. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor; Charles P. Bennett, Secretary of State; Edward C. Dubois, Attorney-General, and Samuel Clark, Treasurer.

The platform adopted referred briefly to the present State and national issues and strongly indorses the proposed amendment to the State constitution providing for biennial elections and the apportionment of the cities by wards for the election of members to the General Assembly.

The Rhode Island Democrats held their State convention to-day and made the following nominations: George T. Littlefield of Pawtucket, for Governor; Augustus S. Miller of Providence, Lieutenant-Governor; George W. Greene of Woonsocket, Secretary of State; George T. Brown of Providence, Attorney-General; John G. Perry of South Kingston, Treasurer. The platform deals almost wholly with State affairs.

STOLE A PATROL-WAGON.

One Way to Escort a Party of Ladies to Their Homes.

NEW YORK, March 14.—John Hayden of Sheepshead Bay was locked up in a subprecinct station in Brooklyn to-day, charged with stealing a police patrol team and wagon. Hayden said he had been to a party with a number of women. They wanted to get home. No cars were running. Hayden volunteered to get a vehicle, and went to the stables of the police station at Twenty-first street and took the wagon. He says it was lent to him, but the police say they never saw the man.

HOW GIBBS WAS KILLED.

ROBINSON AND HIS WIFE WAYLAID, ROBBED AND SHOT THE BUFFALO MAN.

BERT SNYDER BETRAYS HIS COUSIN DURING THE MURDER TRIAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—In the Robinson trial to-day Dr. Carlton R. Jewett testified that Gibbs' death resulted from the bullet in the brain. Bert Snyder, Sadie Robinson's cousin, told about hearing Clarence and Sadie quarrel at their house on Central avenue in Cleveland, when Sadie threatened to "blow about the Buffalo job."

"Then," said the witness, "Clarence held Sadie up."

"What do you mean by that?"

"He pointed a revolver at her, having first blackened his mustache and tied a handkerchief about his head."

"What did she say?"

"She said: 'That's the way you held up Gibbs.'"

"Clarence went on and told me about holding up the Buffalo man. He said they got broke in Jamestown, skipped a board bill there and went to Buffalo. They went out one night and Sadie had a suit of his clothes on. They tackled this man Gibbs, and he fought and they shot him. Clarence showed me the revolvers."

Mr. Hardesty objected to the testimony of Snyder, but the court overruled the objection.

UTAH'S CONSTITUTION.

It Is Being Slowly Framed by the Convention.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 14.—A large number of propositions were submitted to the constitutional convention to-day and referred to appropriate committees.

A petition of the woman suffragists was received and referred. Two propositions relating to the taxation of mines were submitted, being taken from the laws of Montana, Nevada and Colorado. The committees are actively at work, but very little result has been shown on the surface.

PROFESSOR HOPKINS CHOSEN.

Will Fill an Important Chair at Yale College.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—At a special meeting of the Yale corporation today the university chair of Sanskrit and comparative philology was filled by the appointment of Professor Edward Washburn Hopkins, a graduate of Columbia in 1876 and Ph.D. at Leipsic in 1881, now professor of Greek, Sanskrit and comparative philology in Bryn Mawr College. He is expected to begin his work here in September.

STRONG HAS NO POWER.

Passage of Bills to Reorganize the New York Police Force.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—The bills to reorganize the Police Department of New York City were agreed upon by the Lexow committee to-day. The bills are drawn so as to take from the reform Mayor of New York any power of appointment in the matter and lodge it with the party leaders by retaining the present heads of the police and doing away with any special reorganization committee to be appointed by the Mayor.

Coal Men Form a Pool.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 14.—The coal mine operators of Ohio to-day formed a pool, and all the coal output will be distributed by the board of control composed of a representative from each district. Sales agencies in various cities conducted by various companies will be abolished, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and enabling the companies to pay better wages.

Close of a Long Boycott.

BROCKTON, Mass, March 14.—The fight which has been in progress for over three years between the Bouve-Crawfords Company, shoe manufacturers, and the American Federation of Labor, has been ended and circulars were sent out to-day announcing the national boycott had been lifted. The trouble began in the fall of 1891 in the lasting department.

American Credits Secured.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 14.—Holt, Schaefer & Co., tobacconists, filed a deed of assignment this evening for the benefit of their creditors. While the liabilities will reach into the hundreds of thousands, it is believed all American creditors are secured. The recent failure of Schilling & Bruning of Bremen is said to have caused the failure.

Burglars Wreck a Bank.

MARSHALL, Mo., March 14.—Corder Bank, twenty miles west of here, was wrecked by burglars last night. The vault was entirely destroyed by dynamite. The burglars, scared by the explosion, fled empty-handed. A posse is in pursuit.

VERY BAD MEN RULE.

Incompetent Officials Are Causing Trouble in Samoa.

ISLANDS IN A TURMOIL.

All This Owing to the Poor Judgment of Treaty Powers.

SQUABBLES OF FOREIGNERS.

Arrest of a Man Who Started a Scandal About Robert Louis Stevenson.

SAMOA, Feb. 27.—Matters political remain in a somewhat similar condition to what they were when the last steamer left. During the temporary absence of Chief Justice Ide the President, who was acting as Chief Justice, behaved in such a manner as to destroy what vestige of respect remained for foreign institutions, and Ide, who returned on January 31, has caused great dissatisfaction by appearing to indorse the illegal and vindictive acts of his locum tenens.

Of one thing there can be no doubt, this group of islands was never in so unsatisfactory a condition, and when the unprejudiced observer reflects that this condition has been solely brought about by the incompetency of the officials who were appointed by the treaty powers (i. e., the United States, Great Britain and Germany), one can understand the anger of local residents when they see the country in political turmoil and everything in the semblance of business swept—it is to be hoped temporarily—out of existence.

The German firm of Frings & Co., which was brought into unpleasant notoriety through importing and selling to the rebels rifles and ammunition, is insolvent, and a receiver and trustee have been appointed. A large number of local tradesmen are affected by this bankruptcy, which has been brought about by negligence.

A bank is about to be opened here—a branch of a British institution—which will prove an immense boom.

The dengue fever, which has been the prevailing epidemic here for the last three months, has now almost left. A large number of deaths have resulted from its effects.

The rebel party are at present congregated in Aana and are discussing as to the advisability of attacking the Government, the supporters of which are now so depleted, owing to the suicidal policy which has been pursued by the treaty officials, that unless the powers intervene the rebels will obtain an easy victory.

The municipal elections which took place on the 5th inst. were bitterly contested on purely national lines, the Germans opposing the Britishers and Americans and vice versa. The result was an equal division of honors, three Britishers and three Germans receiving the suffrages of the voters.

A scandalous rumor has been promulgated here implicating the late Robert Louis Stevenson and his family with the importation of guns and ammunition. The captain and agent of the United States schooner Equator were also implicated. The author of the scandal has been arrested and is now awaiting trial.

The British warship Wallaroon is the only warship in port at present. The Bussard (German) is soon expected.

The Samoan King and Government have impeached Herr Schmidt, the President, and have sent a petition to the powers praying for his recall. The words of the petition form a very strong indictment, and President Schmidt will have much difficulty in disproving the charges which have been made.

Several of the members of the London Missionary Society have taken their departure from Samoa, and so far their places have not been filled.

A new German Consul-General in the person of Herr Schmidt-Lede, who has for some time filled that position in Yokohama, arrived by the Alameda to relieve Consul Biermann.

GERMANY AND ARGENTINE.

A Question of Withdrawing From the Treaty in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 14.—In the Reichstag to-day there was a lengthy discussion over the motion that Germany withdraw from her new treaty with Argentine. The motion was finally referred to a special committee.

During the discussion Von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared German exports to the Argentine Republic now amounted to 75,000,000 marks. Germany had intimated to the Argentine Government that if Argentine wanted to export goods to Germany she would have to modify her customs duties. He protested that such an interpretation should be placed upon the "favored nation treaty" as was exercised by the United States under the McKinley tariff, with the object, he said, of excluding German goods from American markets by means of reciprocity treaties.

ACCEPTS THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Sir William Harcourt to Preside in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 14.—The Globe this evening states the Government has conveyed a hint to the opposition that Sir William Vernon Harcourt is disposed to accept the speakership when Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel resigns, providing his election is not opposed. The idea is said to have been well received by the opposition, and if it is adopted it is reported the Campbell Bannerman will succeed Sir William as Liberal leader in the House of Commons.

AS TO RAILWAY BONDS.

Caution of the "Thunderer" in Reference to American Securities.

LONDON, March 14.—In its financial article to-morrow the Times will have a comment on the Atchison reorganization scheme, in which it will say that the shareholders are too leniently treated and that the agreement is another blow at the reputation of American railway bonds.

"We hope," the paper adds, "that in the future the public will be more careful in taking American railroad bonds. Experience has shown that the number of sound bonds is smaller than it was years ago."

Serious Railway Smashup.

AMHERST, N. S., March 14.—A serious smashup occurred on the International Railway here to-day. The Canadian Pacific express, with a large number of passengers on board, telescoped a colonial freight, and the cars were piled up indiscriminately, several being completely demolished. None of the passengers were hurt.

RAISING THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

Germany Refuses to Shut Off Excessive Demands on the Treasury.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Reichsanzeiger officially publishes a report of the proceedings of the State Council. It says the council has approved proposals to raise the price of sugar, which were submitted by the report of the committee, which said the depressed condition of the sugar industry was due to overproduction arrangements. The sole remedy lay in an increase of the bounty paid for sugar exports, and in order to provide the means for this they must raise the excise duties on consumption and take measures to restrict the output with the view of preventing excessive demands on the treasury.

Will Grant Extradition.

LONDON, March 14.—The Times' correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs he has been assured the Argentine Government has decided to grant the extradition of Spencer Balfour, who is wanted in England in connection with the Liberal building society frauds.

Floods Spoil the Sugar Crop.

RIO JANEIRO, March 14.—The flood in the Parahiba do Sul River has destroyed the sugar crop in the Campos dos Gaitacazes district, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. This district produces the best sugar grown in Brazil.

SHE BEATS THE BRITANNIA.

VICTORY PERCHES ON THE FINE SWIFT YACHT AILSA.

BY THE RESULT BARON HIRSCH LOSES A NICE LITTLE FORTUNE.

CANNES, March 14.—The Ailsa won by about ten minutes.

The times at the finish were: Ailsa, 2 hours 47 min. 31 sec.; Britannia, 3 hours 44 sec. The Ailsa consequently won by 13 min. 13 sec. actual time and 12 min. corrected time.

After the Ailsa crossed the line she waited for the Britannia, and when the latter had finished the Prince of Wales' cutter was sailed very close to the Ailsa and the Prince of Wales raised his yachting-cap in the air and led the hearty cheers for the boat which had given his boat the most severe beating she ever had.

Those on board the Ailsa returned the cheers, and the victorious cutter then proceeded to the quay, where she was welcomed by a large crowd of people.

It was reported after the race that Ogden Goelet won $25,000 from Baron Hirsch on the Ailsa's victory.

After the race the representatives of the Associated Press interviewed several prominent yachtsmen. All the members of the Royal Yacht squadron agreed that the Ailsa was a wonderful boat and that she was superior in all points to the Britannia.

They were of the opinion that Mr. Herreshoff would undoubtedly improve on the Vigilant, but that he would have a difficult task to surpass the Ailsa. The British yachtsmen said they were astonished that the Vigilant would not take part in the Clyde races previous to her return to the United States, as that would give the American's truest comparison with the Ailsa's form.

HELD A FISTIC SEANCE.

Sporting Element of the Twin Cities Hold Fights Near the Line.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—The sporting element of the Twin Cities held a fistic seance in a resort near the Wisconsin-Minnesota line, which was a tremendous success.

Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," and Jack Cummins of St. Paul, at 115 pounds each, were down for the preliminary event at six rounds, Gardner getting the decision after a pretty contest.

The main event was between Eddy Schoenberg of Minneapolis, 120 pounds, and Jimmy Murphy of Kansas City, 128 pounds, a new comer. This was one of the best fights seen in these parts for many a day. Murphy knocked his man out in the thirty-third round.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Average Time in Running Events on a Slow Track.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Track slow. Five-eighths of a mile, Minister won, Nellie Osborne second, Curious third. Time, 1:04.

Seven furlongs, Pearl N won, Joco second, Daphne third. Time, 1:32.

One mile, Florence P won, Rapidan second, Chimes third. Time, 1:46.

Six furlongs, Ben Wilson won, Fidget second, Beverly third. Time, 1:19¾.

Three-quarters of a mile, Herman won, Lay On second, Fakir third. Time, 1:12½.

MATTERS LITTLE TO YALE.

Delay Cuts No Figure for a Team Will Not Be Sent.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—W. O. Hikok, captain of the Yale athletic team, said to-day relative to the reported delay in training for the Oxford-Cambridge athletic team that it mattered very little to Yale, as in all probability there would be no team sent from the university should a match take place.

Sparred Six Rounds.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—A large crowd witnessed the six-round bout between Stanton Abbott of Providence and Charles Gehring of Baltimore to-night. The men sparred cautiously, neither apparently bent upon getting in a sleeper. During the last three rounds Gehring had a shade the best of it. No decision was rendered.

Hall Knocks Out Haley.

DENVER, March 14.—In a thirty-round contest at the Central Theater to-night, George Hall of Chicago knocked out Jerry Haley of California. It was a test of endurance rather than of science or anything else. Hall is the recent "ringer" of the Denver Wheel Club. The purse was for $300.

Rich Trotting Stakes.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 14.—G. A. Williams announces to-night that forty out of eighty-two stakes for the August trotting meet have been filled, which stakes aggregate $80,000. He says this is the largest amount given by any association in America. Two hundred horses are entered.

Catch-as-Catch-Can Wrestling.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Dan McLeod and Charles Wittmer signed a contract and put up $50 forfeit each with the Enquirer to-night for a three-round, purely catch-as-catch-can wrestling match in Cincinnati, April 13, for gate receipts. Wittmer is to weigh 185 and McLeod 165.

SEEKING THE BODIES.

No Trace Found of Two of the Lynched Italians.

WALSENBURG AND ROUSE

Denizens of Those Hard Localities Keep a Close Mouth.

BOB FORD ONCE RULED THERE.

Consul Cuneo Recognizes the Friendliness of This Country for His Government.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 14.—A warm wind at Walsenburg this morning melted the snow of yesterday very rapidly and dried the earth, so that this afternoon searching parties set out again to hunt for the bodies of the two Italians killed by the mob Tuesday night, but no trace has as yet been found.

Quiet has reigned all day, but the extreme close-mouthedness that has characterized everybody in Walsenburg and Rouse since the mob did its fatal work still continues. There is no doubt but that a very considerable number of people know thoroughly well who did the killing, but they know too well.

Walsenburg has for years been a rather hard town, with an element that occasionally shows its teeth and uses its guns. These men are of more or less prominence or notoriety, and as it is believed that they did the work no one dares to say so or acknowledge any cognizance of the participants for fear of being himself used as a target.

The notorious Bob Ford, slayer of Jesse James, ran a dancehall—and the town of Walsenburg—for several years. Six of his pals from that place are now in the State penitentiary for various crimes, but others are still on hand.

Walsenburg is a hamlet of but 1000 people with coal mines and miners at her doors on every side, and the turbulent element is therefore large, and especially since the strike of last summer, after which many miners who were steady men and had accumulated some property moved away.

DENVER, Colo., March 14.—Dr. Cuneo, Italian Consul, started for Walsenburg tonight in compliance with instructions from Baron Fava, Italian Embassador. Mr. Cuneo received the following telegram:

WALSENBURG, Colo., March 13.

Italian Consul, Denver, Colo.: The Italians of this county anxiously desire help from you. Come to those unfortunate men. Five killed.

A. BERATELNO.

The following answer was sent at noon to-day:

Thanks for information. Governor guaranteed me protection. You will find in him a faithful father. Courage. I am ready to come if necessary. Telegraph me at the least sign of danger. Troops are prepared to come in case of emergency. CUNEO.

Dr. Cuneo made the following statement: "I am under instructions from my Government and will fulfill them, but will not express my opinion until I am authorized, especially at this moment when the United States Government is friendly toward my Government."

WALSENBURG, Colo., March 14.—No arrests have been made in consequence of the lynching of the murderers of A. J. Hixon. The bodies of two missing Italians were not found. Opinion is divided as to whether they escaped or were killed. Citizens generally censure the shooting of the prisoners, especially the wounded man, who gave himself up. It is not known whether any of the Italians who were lynched were American citizens. The Italians here do not talk of retaliation though the feeling among them is intense.

A CONCILIATORY DISPOSITION.

Italy Satisfied With the Action of the United States.

ROME, March 14.—It is semi-officially announced that a dispatch from Washington has been received by the Government saying that on the receipt of yesterday's first news of the killing of several Italians in Colorado the Italian Embassador addressed a note to the Federal Government on the matter, and also telegraphed the Italian Consul at Denver for information. The Federal Government, in response to the inquiry of the Embassador, said that it was not in possession of the facts in regard to the murders; but the Consul telegraphed to the Embassador confirming a report that six Italians had been killed in consequence of the murder of a saloon-keeper. As it was unknown whether the murdered Italians were naturalized Americans, the Embassador charged the Consul to inquire into the matter of their citizenship. Meanwhile, the Governor of Colorado telegraphed the Embassador that he had sent troops to protect the Italians near the scene of the trouble.

The dispatch received here added that the United States authorities displayed a most conciliatory disposition, and, in pursuance of the Embassador's request, expressed their intention of obtaining an exact account of the incident and the causes of it, and to take whatever measures were required.

WEAKENING IN PIG IRON.

An Uncomfortable Feeling Spreading Over the Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Iron Age to-day will say: An uncomfortable feeling is spreading over the weak market for Bessemer pig iron in the Central West. Heavy purchases of recent date have not had a lasting effect. It appears that a number of consumers are not taking their iron as fast as it was contracted for.

Steel is dull and is easier, although it is somewhat difficult to locate prices exactly. The only transaction of magnitude reported is the sale by a Western Pennsylvania works to an Eastern Pennsylvania place mill of 5000 tons of slabs at $17, delivered. The steel-rail trade is somewhat agitated over an order of 10,000 tons and upward from the Pacific Coast, the new road from San Francisco south being in the market. The interest grows chiefly out of the fact that there will be a sharp struggle between the American and English mills, the latter having a very decided advantage in freights.

Aside from a few moderate orders for plates taken by Pittsburg and the initial Boston rapid transit order taken by Harrisburg, only a small tonnage has been placed in finished iron and steel. To the impatient minds the long promised rush of work is coming out only too slowly. A good quantity is assured, but the uncomfortable uncertainty lingers whether it will be enough to go around. Until that point is settled prices seem to be bound to bump along on bedrock.

Southern producers of pigiron have booked orders quite heavily, and yet the market remains stationary with occasional soft spots. Our monthly pigiron statistics show that production is not up to the mark reached earlier in the year. This is chiefly due to the fact that a number of furnaces are undergoing repairs, and confirms the statement made some time since that the really modern plant north of the Potomac and the Ohio capable of making iron at present prices is fully engaged. In the metal trade the principal matter of interest is the continued weakening of copper. There has been a good deal of pressure to sell on the part of one large producing interest, and rumor has it that close to 9 cents has been accepted for Lake copper.

INDIAN BOY FIREMEN.

They Distinguish Themselves at a Big Fire in Santa Fe.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 14.—A block on San Francisco street, in which were Franz' hardware-store, Gabel's undertaking establishment, Bolander's saddlery-shop and Call's jewelry-store, burned early to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

A detachment of boys from the Government Indian school distinguished themselves by doing service as firemen.

THEY DRAW THE COLOR LINE

GEORGIA LADIES WITHDRAW FROM THE FEDERATION OF PRESS CLUBS.

THEY OBJECT TO ASSOCIATING WTH NEGRO WOMEN AS EQUALS.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 14.—The Georgia Women's Press Club will withdraw its membership from the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for the reason that the federation has just admitted into its membership three clubs made up of negro women. This was decided by the governing board of the club, which held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Capital Female College. The board was composed of Miss Beck, president, Miss Corrine Stocker, Miss Ellen Dortch, Miss Rosa Woodberry, Mrs. William King, Miss A. P. Penn and Mrs. Bascom Maybrick.

The club when it was organized was asked to join this federation, which it did. It was one of the first of the Southern women's clubs to take this action, and it will the first to withdraw from it. The withdrawal was caused by the admission within the last few weeks of three negro press clubs from the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Miss Beck opened up correspondence with the officers of the federation. She maintains that the members of the Georgia Women's Press Club were not ready yet to belong to a club that admitted negroes as their social equals. The Northern women maintained that it was not admitting them as social equals, but only as fellow-workers. A spirited correspondence has followed between the sections, the Southern women claiming that while they were glad to see the negroes advancing they could not afford to associate with them and admit them as equals in the same clubs.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Senate of Nebraska has passed the bill abolishing the death penalty.

Zella Nicolaus, the nemesis of George Gould, is now posing in New York as a reformer and is willing to assist the Parkhurst society.

Frank Garvin, serving a nine-year sentence for the murder of his wife, has been pardoned by Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania.

Judge Groggin of Chicago sentenced William Halpin to four months in jail for offering to take a bribe, and held him in heavy bonds on a charge of perjury.

The Bank of Dubois, Pa., closed. No statement has yet been given out. The depositors are much frightened. The stockholders are individually liable and all are rated well.

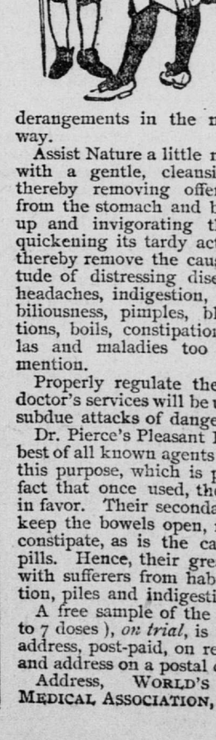
The cable reports from the Japanese squadron that sixteen warships descended on Formosa is believed at the Japanese legation at Washington to be the opening of the spring campaign in the warmer southern latitudes.

A train on the New York Third-avenue line crashed into the bumpers at Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Lydia Thompson, supposed to be the actress, was injured internally. Mathilda Fisher, 68 years, received bodily injuries.

Amos Gibbons, a Georgia negro, criminally assaulted Mrs. Martin Waller and Miss Hart, respectable white women. The latter was an imbecile. He was caught and hanged to the limb of a tree, the body being afterward riddled with bullets.

A convention to form a new national party met at Pittsburg. Thirty-one delegates were present. H. E. Cole presided and in an address said that prohibition was the main plank upon which it was intended to organize the party, although free coinage and other political issues would be brought in later. A committee of 100 was appointed to take up the work for the coming year.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time,



big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

Assist Nature a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, boils, constipation, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

Properly regulate the bowels, and doctor's services will be unnecessary to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, which is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

A free sample of the "Pellets" (4 to 7 doses), *on trial*, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on a postal card.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

To Dye

Or Not to Dye

that is the question; whether it is better to wear that faded, shabby dress and endure the scornful looks of all your well-dressed neighbors, or to purchase a package of **Diamond Dyes** and restore its freshness in another color—**making a new dress for ten cents.**

Diamond Dyes are made for home use. Absolutely reliable. Any color.

Sold everywhere. 10 cents a package. Direction Book and 40 samples of colored cloth, free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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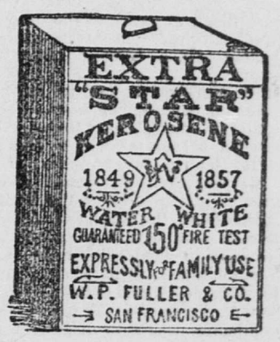

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HOME FOR THE CARE OF THE INEBRIATE

(Incorporated 1863).

2000 Stockton St., S. F., Cal.

A HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF inebriety, including Alcoholism and Drug Habits and Nervous Diseases resulting therefrom; also for the temporary care and observation of persons suspected of Insanity. Terms $10 to $25 per week.

Extracts from the report of the Grand Jury, filed December 8, 1894: "While not a public institution, in consequence of complaints made to us by the press and others, thorough examination was made of the conduct of the Home of Inebriates, and as a result of our investigations we are satisfied that the same has been and is being properly managed. The charges made to us of improper treatment of the patients were not sustained."

Trustees—H. J. BURNS (President), WM. MARTIN (Secretary), E. D. SAWYER, WM. G. BADGER, J. K. COOPER, JOHN DENSMORE, J. W. BUTTERWORTH.

For further information address

The superintendent and Resident Physician. Downtown office—Room 13, sixth floor, Mills building, 3 to 4:30 P. M. daily.

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AN UNIQUE DEVICE.

A Candle-stick, A B-Sun Lamp Chimney, Make the

DAISY LANTERN.

Will withstand a hurricane.

Cannot Blow It Out with Hat or Fan.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Sample by mail, 25c.

KENNEDY'S Novelty Agency, Oakland, Cal.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative refreshing for fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take. CONSTIPATION hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them. E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all Druggists.

RHEUMATISM and GOUT

Have been successfully treated for many years in Europe by the wonderful remedies of the celebrated

Dr. Laville of Paris.

LAVILLE'S LIQUOR

Quickly and thoroughly removes from the system all causes of acute attacks.

LAVILLE'S PILLS

Will permanently cure the most complicated and stubborn of chronic cases. Pamphlets giving full information sent free by the Agents of the United States.

E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William st., N. Y.

YOUNG MEN!

The Specific A No. 1.

Cures positively, without fail all cases of GONORRHOEA and GLEET, no matter of how long standing. Prevents stricture. It being an internal remedy. Cures when everything else has failed. Sold by Druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the A. Schoenbeit Medicine Co., San Jose, Cal.

PRICE $3.00

No-Percentage Pharmacy, 953 Market St.

400,000 TREES.

PRUNE, PLUM, PEACH, PEAR, CHERRY, Almond, for sale at 3 cents each. F. O. B. Terms to suit you. No better trees grown. Address, Sacramento River Nursery Company, Walnut Grove, California.

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THE HARBOR BAR OF HUMBOLDT.

STORY OF A NOBLE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BEING WELL CARRIED OUT.

BEST RECORD FOR FAST WORK

OVER 1000 TONS OF ROCK DUMPED DAILY DURING TWO MONTHS LAST YEAR.

The first Government work done on Humboldt harbor was the completion, in 1884, of the project for dredging the channels in the bay, on which $96,061 55 was spent, says the Humboldt Times of the 3d inst.

The project of improving the entrance by obtaining and maintaining deeper water on the bar was adopted in 1882. The south jetty only was contemplated at that time, but on December 11, 1890, the board of engineers met in Eureka, and after a study of the situation modified the existing project so as to include jetties from both spits.

The first contract was let to the American Bridge and Building Company in December, 1888. This contract was annulled and the work stopped October 31, 1890, through the failure of the contractor to complete but little more than one-half the work, although his time was extended from December 31, 1889, to October 21, 1890. Up to this time 2767 feet of the south jetty had been completed and 45,943 tons of rock dumped, raising the jetty to the level of high water for 900 feet.

On February 7, 1891, the contract for continuing the work was let to Simpson & Brown, who commenced work in May of that year. By June 30, 1891, they had raised the south jetty to a high-water plane 900 feet, making 1800 feet of completed jetty. With the beginning of their work in May the north spit commenced to wash away, and by June 30 about 1400 feet had gone, when the engineers determined to transfer operations from the south spit to the north. The contract of Simpson & Brown closed in December, 1891, by which time the north shore was protected by a jetty 1480 feet long. The cost of jetty work up to this time was $298,235 67.

No work was done in 1892 on account of lack of sufficient funds, but by act of Congress dated July 13, 1892, $150,000 was appropriated and the project placed under the continuous contract system. March 3, 1893, there was an appropriation of $522,000, which, with the previous appropriation and the $178,000 of unexpended balance under the previous contract, made an available fund of $700,000 when J. C. Bull Jr. commenced operations April 1, 1893. By June 30, the end of the fiscal year of 1893, Mr. Bull had expended $40,537 64.

The report of the engineers for the fiscal year 1893 says: "The amount of money now available for the work is $659,575. The existing contract requires that $175,000 worth of work be completed at the end of the present working season, and the sundry civil act of March 3, 1893, which appropriated $522,000, required that not more than three-quarters of this amount, viz.: $391,500, be expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. This would make a total available for expenditure to June 30, 1894, of $566,500. Of this amount it is not probable that more than $325,000 can be judiciously expended. On this basis it is estimated that there will be available for continuing the work after June 30, 1894, in round numbers about $373,000, which ought to continue the work to June 30, 1895. Hence no appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is recommended."

During the calendar year of 1893 Contractor J. C. Bull Jr. dumped 72,695 tons of rock and earned $156,641 58, and during the year 1894 he dumped 153,797 tons of rock and earned $268,335 55; so that there is still available about $275,000 to continue the work to June 30, 1895. Without some mishap this sum will be expended by that time.

A summary of the amount of rock dumped is as follows:

American Bridge Company	1889-90	45,943.5
Simpson & Brown	1891	54,876
J. C. Bull Jr.	1893	72,695
J. C. Bull Jr.	1894	153,797
Total		327,311.5

It is interesting to note in this connection that the present contractor has put in more than double the quantity of rock during the two years of his contract that the other contractors did in three years.

Of course the brush mats and trestle are a necessary part of the contractor's work, but it is the rock that makes the jetty. The handling of a contract of this magnitude is no small matter, and requires peculiar executive ability. For the season's work of 1894 the contractor secured as superintendent W. E. Dennison of San Francisco, who systematized the work so that it was conducted in a successful and satisfactory manner to all concerned. By laying a cable across the bay near Fairhaven all principal points connected with the jetty improvements were placed in telephonic connection with the Eureka office. An electric light plant at the quarry was another improvement that was of great value in moving rock. Numerous other systems were adopted by Mr. Dennison that offered an opportunity to work the plant to its best advantage and full capacity. Mr. Dennison will be in charge of the work this season also, and under his able management the largest season's work yet accomplished will result.

In August and September of last year an average of 1000 tons of rock a day was dumped and this has never been equaled in a Government contract, even at the Columbia River jetty, where the Government is doing the work. The method adopted by the engineer here in putting down first a brush mat is no experiment, but the result of actual experience on the Columbia River jetty, which extends through shifting sands over four miles out into the ocean. Before the brush was resorted to it was found impossible to make a permanent foundation of rock, for the reason that the action of the waves would wash the sand from under the rocks so that they would be continually settling. It was found that this was not the case with the mats, for the sand would fill in all through the mat and make it a part of the spit. Wherever a mat has been sunk and properly ballasted it stays, and years of experience on different jetties have demonstrated to the engineers that when the jetty is built up to high-water mark there is no appreciable settling. Of course the shifting of a channel will sometimes make very deep water alongside the jetty and threaten to undermine it. This has been the case with our jetty, but experience elsewhere has taught the engineers that spur-jetties and a revetment of small rock will afford ample protection and avert the danger. This work has been done on both our north and south jetties during the past season, and what appears to persons who have no knowledge of the work as a damage to the jetty is, as a matter of fact, the protection work of the Government. The presence of brush scattered here and there on the beach is easily accounted for when it is known that every bundle is inspected by a Government officer and is thrown overboard if not up to specifications; and the further fact that once in a while the contractors lose a mat by being compelled to cut it adrift.

The engineers' department has a corps of officers here during the working season who inspect all material, make soundings and examine the work, making daily reports thereof.

The permanent improvement of the bar is no longer a question. For the last two years there has at all times been deep water in the bar channel, and no detentions have occurred on account of shal water on the bar proper. The channel is straight and does not shift.

To fully realize and appreciate the situation it is only necessary to look backward a few years. Between October 13 and December 21, 1886, a period of over seventy days, there were detained, loaded in this harbor, fifty-six sailing vessels and steamers, aggregating a carrying capacity of 10,996 tons and employing over 400 seamen. These vessels were valued at $1,355,000, their cargoes at $220,620, altogether an idle capital of $1,575,620, and incurring an expense of $2885 20 daily. It can be safely said, basing the estimate upon this daily expense of $2885 20, that the lumbering interests of this county suffered an actual loss of at least $175,000 during that year from this cause of detention.

The people do not need to feel alarmed about the jetty. Every foot of its original length is there and not a large stone or a brush mat has been displaced. As far as the trestle is concerned it was never expected to withstand the action of the breakers.

Major W. H. Heuer, the engineer in charge of our bar improvement, has every reason to feel proud and satisfied with the success of the work. He has carefully supervised the work and successfully met each problem that presented itself. There have been no mistakes made by the engineers in planning and carrying out this great work.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A Variety of Houses and Lots Sold at Fair Prices.

Considerable interest was taken in the auction sale of real estate held yesterday by Von Rhein & Co. Although some properties offered were withdrawn bidding was active for other pieces, and prices obtained were satisfactory.

The southeast corner of Post and Buchanan streets, 87:6x87:6 feet, with stores and dwellings renting for $200 a month, was sold for $17,350. Eight lots on First avenue, between California and Clement streets, brought from $1000 to $1100 each, and the owner being dissatisfied with these prices withdrew the remainder. Three new flats on the northeast corner of Ridley street and Elgin Park avenue, with lot 25x75 feet, sold for $6700. A two-story house at 420 Green street, between Kearny and Dupont, renting for $35, lot 20x57:6 feet, sold for $4600. Three flats renting for $39 at 15 John street, off Mason, between Jackson and Pacific, lot 22x61, brought $3200. No. 920 Howard street, between Fifth and Sixth, lot 22:6x80 feet, with front and rear house, sold for $5400. A cottage of six rooms, with a stable, and lot 25x120, at 2815 Geary street, brought $3900. A lot on Van Ness avenue 25x125 feet, 37:6 feet north of Francisco, sold for $2000, and a nine-room dwelling at 1012 Jackson street, above Mason, lot 25x68:9 feet, sold for $3700.

WAS NOT AFRAID OF DEATH.

DR. A. C. BAKER WRITES TO HIS NEPHEW ANTICIPATING THE EVENT.

SUFFERING FROM CANCER OF THE TONGUE AND NO HOPE OF RECOVERY.

Dr. A. C. Baker, brother of Colonel E. D. Baker, who was killed at Balls Bluff during the civil war, died in Barry, Ill., yesterday. He was the last of his family, his sister, Mrs. T. F. Jerome, mother of E. C. Jerome, special deputy collector of this port, having died in Sausalito two years ago.

The doctor was a surgeon of eminent ability, well known throughout the State of Illinois, and his loss will be severely felt by those in and about his place of residence, as he was a true philanthropist, always ready to attend the sick and the poor without pay or hope of reward. During the war he served for four years as surgeon in his brother's regiment. He was an old man of 83, but was not afraid to look death in the face, as the following letter to his nephew, Special Deputy Collector Jerome, will show:

My Dear Nephew: I am truly glad to hear that you are well. I wrote you a short note, in which I intimated that in a few months you would have no old uncle. I will explain: About the 1st of October I felt a lump at the root of my tongue. I went down to St. Louis and called on Dr. Mudd, an old friend and an eminent surgeon. I told him I thought the lump had come to stay and take me with it. He promptly assured me I was not mistaken. What! a cancerous tumor? Well, how long do you give me to live? From three to six months was the reply.

This would not have been my choice, and I am aware that you and my dear kindred will be much distressed at the idea of your old uncle dying a death so horrible as the one ordained for me; but do not worry; I shall not, for the simple reason that I shall do nothing of the kind. The inclosed fable will give you to understand why. You may ask how long will it be before the Governor will be reminded of his promise. I answer I do not know. At present I am in pretty fair health, suffer but moderate pain, and rest without opiates. In fact, it has not yet broken me down. Yours affectionately, A. C. BAKER.

The fable was as follows:

A man once lived in a country where the organic law made it a capital offense to live beyond eighty years. He passed the limit and was tried and convicted of the crime. His sentence followed, viz.: You are to die with cancerous disease of the throat. After you have suffered all that humanity may suffer you must perish by starvation. The old man, as is common, appealed to the Governor for mercy. The Governor's reply was: It is no case for pardon, but I will modify the sentence. "After you have suffered until life has no longer any charm, when you become a burden on your friends and death will be a welcome messenger, then if you will apply to me again I will order your execution in any manner you may select."

To this the reply was: Governor, that is just as good a thing as I could ask.

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
And fear not tide nor storm nor sea;
No more I seek to know my fate,
For now my fate has come to me.

And in due time the old man, with malice toward none and charity to all, serenely folded his hands across his breast and passed calmly and peacefully away. Who condemns the old man?

A LARGE DEFICIT.

Auditor Broderick Says the Election Commissioners' Fund Is Overdrawn Forty-four Thousand Dollars.

Auditor Broderick is wondering where the deficit in the city's funds will end if he is compelled to sign warrants for any more overdrafts.

"The Election Commissioners' fund is now overdrawn $44,000," he said yesterday, "and the court orders' fund several thousands more. Now, if Assessor Siebe and Tax Collector Block are to be allowed a lot more money for extra help to get them through their year's work I don't see where we are going to get off. The worst of it is that I have to sign warrants for these overdrafts and defend myself in the courts when called upon to put the money back into the treasury.

"I have paid already $4000 out of my own pocket to compensate the counsel I have employed, and I see no signs that the money will be returned to me. Should I refuse to sign I suppose I would also have to defend my action in the courts, so that in either case I am between a certain unmentionable person and the deep sea."

Fruit From the Citrus Fair.

The frost of Wednesday night did not affect the oranges en route to this city. Some nine carloads were received by the auction-house yesterday and will be disposed of this morning.

At the wind-up of the Los Angeles Citrus Fair many articles of choice variety were left over. It was considered downright extravagance to leave all this fruit go to waste, hence the best of the pick was boxed for shipment to San Francisco. It will be sold this morning at the auction-house along with extra shipments of citrus fruits from Southern California.

WHAT CALIFORNIA GENIUS CAN DO.

TILDEN'S BEAR HUNTERS AND THE NATURAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE.

BERKELEY ASYLUM WANTS IT

ONE OF THE STRONGEST PIECES OF WESTERN SCULPTURE MAY BE SENT EAST.

If "art for art's sake" is to be the rule on the Pacific Coast it behooves Californians, for the sake of California's art, to retain Douglas Tilden's "Bear Hunters," which in motif and execution is the purest evidence of sculpture that has yet been produced by a native son.

Aside from the fact that in his line of work Mr. Tilden as a deaf mute is an unusual combination of ability and disability, the strong fact remains that his work is attracting international attention.

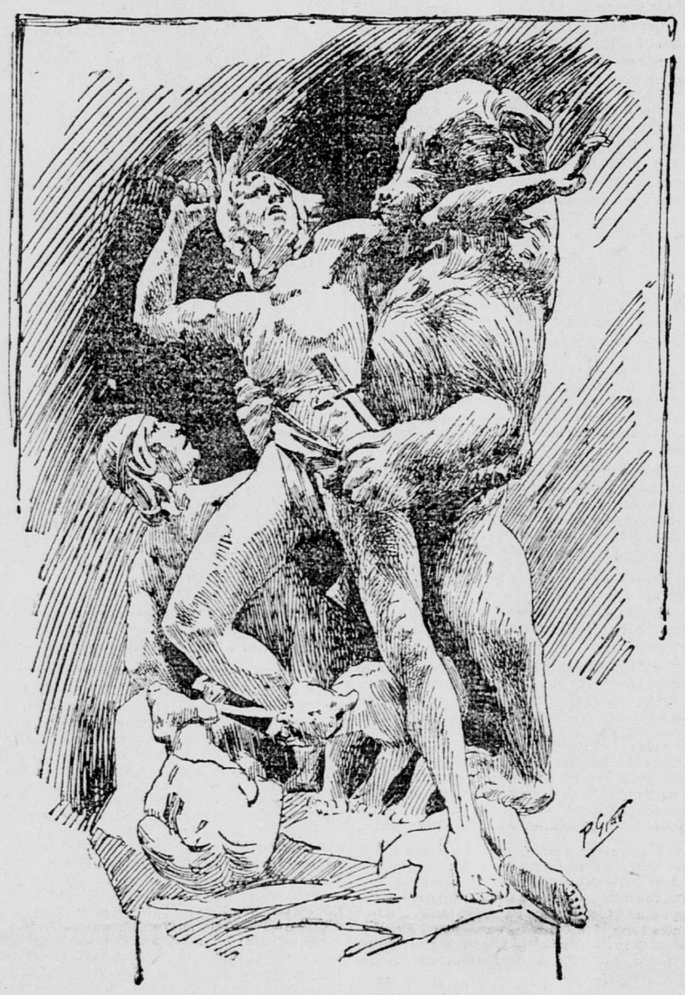
The piece of sculpture called the "Bear Hunters" is a bronze statue more than nine feet in height, and as a piece of strong work has received strong commendation at the Paris Salon, the Columbian Exposition and the Palace of Fine Arts in Chicago. It is now in Berkeley, and Superintendent Wilkinson of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum is most anxious that the work be kept there as an evidence of what a man robbed by nature of the senses of speech and hearing may do as an expositor of all that is best and strongest in art.

There will be a bill introduced in the Legislature asking for an appropriation of $10,000 for the purchase of this statue and asking also that it be retained by the Berkeley asylum grounds. In speaking of the statue Mr. Wilkinson said, "As proof of what a deaf-mute may do, Mr. Tilden's 'Bear Hunters' stands without a single rival in the world. As a peice of sculpture, barring none, it is worthy of and has received compliments from all the art critics of the world. That this State should let so unusual and so valuable work of sculptural art pass from its hands, even to private house ownership, is to admit that all chance for the establishment of an art gallery in the State and by State representation, is to be given up because Californians refuse to encourage California art. Unless this class of work is fostered by the State that gives it birth it would be as well to give up the idea that California has an art entity of its own."

Even failing the passage of the bill an attempt will be made to secure the statue to the deaf and dumb asylum by private subscription.

Should this also fail the statue will, in all likelihood, go East, where it has already been viewed, and, while not presented for sale, very warmly commended. Mr. Tilden's early work is not new to San Franciscans. His "The National Game," "The Tired Boxer" and "The Young Acrobat" are already known to the habitues of Golden Gate Park and the members of the Bohemian Club of this city.

The picture presented is the first ever reproduced in this city from the completed statue, and shows with completeness the line and action of the work that has made for itself a place in modern sculptural history. This is one chance that California has to prove that she is not unmindful of the claims of native genius. Should the work go East or to Europe, as it is almost sure to do, failing of appreciation here, then the art critics of the East would have a perfect right to howl and declare San Francisco to be "jay" in art, if not in everything else.



THE BEAR-HUNTERS.
[Drawn by a "Call" artist from a Paris photograph.]

UNMERITED CLUBBING.

Policeman Keegan Must Pay Joseph Loughery $20 Damages.

Police Officer John W. Keegan clubbed Joseph Loughery on the night of January 2 on Bernal Heights, and now he wishes he had refrained, for Presiding Justice of the Peace Barry yesterday mulcted him to the extent of $20 and costs for the assault.

Loughery, who sued for $299 99 damages, and some companions, according to the testimony, were standing on a street corner when Keegan came along with two other officers and began to abuse the plaintiff.

A few words were passed and the officer proceeded to subdue Loughery with his locust. On the evidence of several witnesses it was shown that the assault was without provocation and entirely unnecessary, as the plaintiff was not charged with any offense and was, therefore, not resisting arrest, and the two officers who were present with Keegan could easily have taken Loughery into custody had such a course been necessary.

No Felonious Intent.

The case against Charles H. Higgins, part owner and manager of the steam schooner South Coast, charged with stealing the ship's manifest by C. R. Dietrick, 3 Steuart street, was heard before Justice of the Peace Barry in Judge Joachimsen's court yesterday. It was shown that Higgins had taken a copy of the manifest in the presence of the typewriter in Dietrick's office, who offered no objection, and as no felonious intent was proved the case was dismissed.

SAVED FROM RUIN.

A Young Girl Who Was Educated in a Convent Rescued From a Den of Infamy.

To be educated in a convent and then to be thrown into the dregs of society beyond even the color line was the singular fate of 15-year-old Sarah Smith, who was yesterday taken into the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Sarah's mother, a handsome woman of 32, was arrested at the same time in a lodging-house near Broadway and Kearny street. She belongs, it appears, to the Vasquez family of Santa Cruz, and it was there she married John Henry Smith.

A few years after the marriage Smith was sent to San Quentin for burglary and his wife lost her love for him. Sarah was taken care of by her grandmother, Mrs. Geronimo Vasquez, and was educated by the Sisters of the Holy Cross at Santa Cruz.

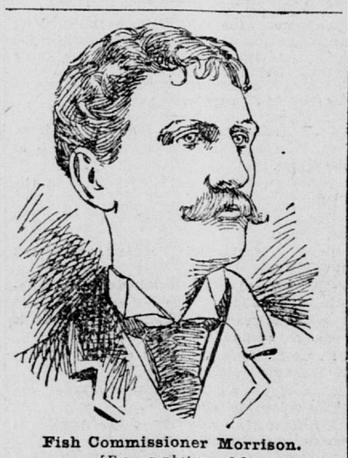
Mrs. Belle Smith, the child's mother, had drifted in the meantime to San Francisco and had become a dive waitress. Some time ago Sarah grew tired of living with her grandmother and went home to her mother. It was the sort of home that parent provided that caused the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to interfere. For Mrs. Smith having found her white husband a snare and a delusion, had set her affections upon a negro named Joe Thomson and was living with him.

When Officers Holbrook and McMurray raided the house yesterday they found Thomson peacefully slumbering off a headache in Mrs. Smith's rooms in a deshabille which showed him to be perfectly at home. Mrs. Smith strenuously denied, however, that he resided there, though she could not account for his presence. The neighbors contradict her story, and it is to remove Sarah from the evil influence of such surroundings as she was found in yesterday that the society had Mrs. Smith sent to the City Prison on a charge of keeping a minor in a disreputable house.

COMMISSIONER MORRISON.

A Sportsman Who Will Look After Game and Fish Interests.

The newly appointed Fish and Game Commissioner, James M. Morrison, has evidently the interests of the State Sportsmen's Association at heart. In conversing on the subject pertaining to fish and game he said: "I have always taken an active interest in everything pettaining to the rod and gun, and nothing will give me more pleasure than to see the fish and game of this State increasing instead of decreasing in numbers.



Fish Commissioner Morrison.
[From a photograph.]

"Since early boyhood I have been passionately fond of field sports and the gun and dog have been my closest companions during the months when it is lawful to shoot game. In 1887 I organized the Pelican Gun Club of Sacramento. I was elected its president, which office I still retain. I have always been a firm supporter of game protection, and I can assure you that while I am a member of the Fish and Game Commission I will do all in my power to have the country well stocked with game and the rivers well supplied with edible fishes, but above all, I believe in game protection, a matter to which I will give particular attention once I get solidly down to business."

Wants to Change His Name.

Christian Wurst, a cook by occupation, has petitioned the Superior Court to allow him to change his name to Christian Waldau. His reason is that "the surname 'Wurst' in the German language is the same word that in that language is used to signify and mean the English word 'sausage,' and is often so spoken to petitioner by way of fun or joking and to cause him unpleasant feelings."

A farmer can better afford to pay toll on a three-ton load where roads are good than on a half-ton load where they're bad. But no toll is the best plan.

SENATOR FAIR MADE A MISTAKE.

A STIPULATION THAT DISINHERITS A CONTESTANT IS NOT OPERATIVE.

OPPOSED TO PUBLIC POLICY.

A CASE OF A LOST WILL THAT INDICATES THE LINE OF BATTLE.

They have been having a lost will case up in the State of Washington, which has just been decided by the Supreme Court there, and the lawyers in the Fair will controversy have been reading its dry periods with more absorbing interest than the average small boy displays over the staccatoed sentences of Dick Dead Eye.

It presents many of the difficulties that attend the case now before Judge Slack.

The will in question was that of Daniel S. Harris, who died at Los Angeles, in August, 1890, leaving an estate in the city of Fairhaven, Wash. He left a will dated April 6, 1871, attested by two witnesses. The will was lost and a copy was presented in lieu of it by the legatee, Benjamin F. Harris. The strength of his position in face of the loss of the will was that it had been recorded long before in the Recorder's office of the county where it was filed, as a precaution taken by the testator against the loss or theft of the document.

But the next of kin and heirs at law of the deceased demurred and opposed the proceeding. The will was sustained in the lower court, but the Supreme Court overthrew it, or, at least, reversed the judgment of the lower court on the material points which the attorneys for Charles L. Fair are depending upon in their contesting contention; that is, the proving of the provisions in the lost will. In the Washington case the lower court is reversed with this terse statement:

"The provisions of the will were not proved, as required by law."

"The Legislature of this State has said that no will shall be allowed to be proved as a lost will unless its provisions shall be clearly and distinctly proved by at least two credible witnesses." It says: "This language is mandatory and cannot be disregarded by the courts."

The law of Washington is the law of California, as the code of this State was adopted almost entire by Washington. In the case referred to there was but one living witness who, according to the evidence, ever saw the will and he never saw it after he signed it as a witness, and he did not read it at the time and had no knowledge of its contents, except what he learned in conversation with the decedent and from an examination of the recorded will. The opinion of the court continues thus:

"There is absolutely no proof of the provisions of the will, except the declarations of the decedent, if we exclude the alleged record from our consideration, as we are obliged to do if for no other reason, because it is not proved to be a correct copy. In New York the statute, which is otherwise like ours, provides that a correct copy of a will shall be equivalent to one witness in proving its provisions. But here we have no such provision and even a copy proved to be correct would not take the place of a credible witness. The term 'witness,' as used in the statute, evidently means a person who is sworn and testifies in a cause and not a document or paper merely. For the error indicated the judgment must be reversed."

In this case, where the will had been spread upon the public records as a precaution in the event of the real thing being lost or stolen, where the testator had talked repeatedly about the will, saying that it had been recorded and detailing its provisions, the proponent loses for the lack of valid proof as to its contents.

It can be more readily understood in face of such a showing of the difficulty of sufficiently proving a will why the struggle over the method of procedure in the probate, now pending before Judge Slack, should be so long and bitter.

The attorneys opposing the will declare that it will be next to impossible for the executors to prove the contents of the will by two credible witnesses, while the executors declare that they have several competent witnesses to all its provisions. Still, however, they very naturally seek to avoid the necessity of being put to the test and seek the easier path to their end.

The attorneys for Charles L. Fair believe that the stipulation in the will that serves to disinherit the heir who opposes the will does not necessarily operate to do so. "If the court finds that Charley Fair had good reasons to believe that the instrument in question was not his father's last will, or that undue influence was exerted over him in the making of the will, or fraud in any way attempted in connection with it, even though none of these things be proven, he will not be disinherited by the provision in the will designed to guard against a contest suit," said Heggerty yesterday. "The best authorities on wills and the law appertaining to them declares that these provisions are against public policy and are designed to entrench fraud beyond the reach of the courts. They can serve their purpose only where litigation is carried on with the malicious design to waste and destroy an estate, or obstruct the carrying out of the provisions of the will."

FOUGHT FOR A GIRL.

Two Youths Pummel Each Other for Two Hours.

For two hours Al Bailey and James Raggett fought with bare knuckles in Alamo square, between Grove and Fulton streets, early last Sunday morning. Each had a second and a ring was formed by their supporters and backers. Bailey is 20 years of age and Raggett 18.

A telephone message was sent to the central police station and the patrol wagon was dispatched with several officers. Sentinels posted around the square gave the alarm and when the patrol wagon arrived nobody was to be seen.

Sergeant Nash and Policeman W. D. Scott obtained the names of the principals and seconds, and they arrested Bailey and Raggett. Warrants are out for the arrest of the seconds, but they are keeping out of the way of the police.

Bailey and Raggett appeared in Judge Campbell's court yesterday morning, to answer to the charge of disturbing the peace, and the cases were continued till today.

A girl caused all the trouble. She was in the roller-skating rink on Saturday night and skated with Bailey and Raggett, but Bailey was more favored than his rival. Raggett challenged Bailey to fight and the victor could claim the girl. Owing to the appearance of the police, the point is still unsettled.

HIS LEG AMPUTATED.

Result of a Row in a Saloon on Washington's Birthday.

George Green, who is known to the police as a slave to the opium habit, was booked at the City Prison yesterday by Detective Anthony, Sergeant John Martin and Policeman Jerry Dinan, on a charge of assault to murder.

On the night of Washington's birthday James Gately, proprietor of the Potrero Hotel, and some others were in the saloon of John O'Connor, 234 O'Farrell street, when a row was started in which Green took a prominent part. Green rushed out of the saloon and returned armed with a razor. He commenced to cut and slash indiscriminately. A woman was slashed across the shoulder, and several others were cut more or less severely. Gately was badly cut on the leg and was taken to the German Hospital for treatment. Blood poisoning set in and on Tuesday Dr. Morse had to amputate the limb. Gately is now in a critical condition.

After Green had finished his cutting and slashing he disappeared. The police were not notified of the affair till Tuesday, after Gately's leg was amputated, and Green was arrested.

ARGUING THE ROCK QUESTION.

Owners of Bitumen Mines Before the Supervisors.

The Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors heard arguments regarding the proposed change in the specifications for street pavements at its session yesterday. Representatives of the Jordan Bituminous Rock Company, whose mines are at San Luis Obispo, and of the Santa Cruz Rock Paving Company, were present to watch their interests in the matter, the former to oppose the provision making it obligatory to bring the rock to this city in its natural state.

It was contended that the extra expense of mixing it in the hold of the vessel in which it must be brought would shut them out of city work. The Santa Cruz people said that they had the same obstacles to overcome, and that what was fair for one was fair to the other.

The discussion finally degenerated into a bandying of challenges regarding the quality of the work done by the rival companies, and the board stopped the wrangle by taking the whole matter under advisement.

Supervisor Spreckels offered a resolution that the office of Inspector of Sidewalks, which was held by John W. Reed, be declared vacant. This was carried, but another resolution immediately offered by Mr. Spreckels that the position be filled by the appointment of George W. Elder was, much to the surprise of the Supervisor from the Tenth, beaten.

The committee reported in favor of rescinding the resolution passed by the board on February 28, accepting Guerrero street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. A number of property-owners were present to testify as to the quality of the work done, and all agreed that it was of poor quality and not up to specifications.

Superintendent of Streets Ashworth said that the concrete was not of good quality, but that the lack of uniformity in the street was due to the poor work done by the railroad company in repairing the thoroughfare after tearing up its tracks rather than to the carelessness of the contractor. The company will be required to place its portion of the roadway in proper condition.

WILL LEAVE THE COMPACT.

THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY WANTS TO CUT RATES.

ITS MANAGER PRESENTS A CONDITIONAL RESIGNATION TO THE UNION.

The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg has grown restive under the restraint of compact rules and has threatened to cut loose from the Board of Fire Underwriters.

V. Carus Driffield, Pacific Coast manager of the company, cannot bear to see his business impaired by competition of the independent insurance companies, against which he cannot show fight without breaking his pledges to the cnmpact. He accordingly notified the Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday that he will resign from that body unless an agreement with the outside companies is speedily effected with regard to rates.

Following the withdrawal of Manager Hugh Craig of the New Zealand Company Mr. Driffield's unexpected action has aggravated the feeling of concern among local board maagers, who cannot but foresee the beginning of a rapid process of disintegration in the board. The matter was discussed in executive session and the result was that Manager George H. Tyson of the German-American Company was asked to confer with the managers of the non-board companies and urge upon them the importance of coming to some understanding on rates regardless of union rules.

In view of the position assumed by some corporations not in the compact, insurance men say that Mr. Tyson's mission is a hopeles one, and that being so there is but one alternative left for the Transatlantic corporation—to become an independent company unhampered in any way regarding rate cutting.

Probably the most reckless cutting took place yesterday, when stocks of merchandise in the Baldwin block were insured for 1 per cent instead of 3½ and 5 per cent, as heretofore. Goods in the rattle-trap frame stores of the Blythe block were insured at 75 cents, where the rate used to be $3 50.

Summing up the situation a very poor outlook faces the insurance companies for this year. The receipts on premiums for 1894 amounted to almost $11,000,000, and the losses were $5,127,180. Expenses of conducting the business are nearly 40 per cent on an average, and added to the losses left about $1,500,000 to be divided as profits on Pacific coast business. This year the total amount of premiums will not go much beyond $6,000,000. Expenses will be about $2,500,000, and losses certainly as much as they were last year, if not, indeed, considerably more under the temptations to arson offered by low rates. A clean loss of fully $2,000,000 is predicted, should the rate war become general and continue for any length of time.

MUST PAY A LICENSE.

The Agents of Foreign Corporations Liable for Taxes.

In answer to a request from License Collector Lees that he give an opinion as to the liability of agents of foreign corporations having the principal place of business in a sister State to pay a license tax, City and County Attorney Creswell yesterday returned the following answer:

From the decisions I have consulted in similar cases I conclude that when goods are brought into this State from a sister State and offered for sale by itinerant peddlers in broken packages they become mingled with and a part of the general mass of property within the State, and as such are liable with other property of the State to the burden of taxation, and persons engaged in the business of selling and offering the same for sale can be subjected to the same burdens imposed upon others engaged in similar occupations. A license tax upon the business of selling or offering for sale any part of the general mass of property of the State within the State cannot be in any way an interference with interstate commerce. If then this license tax does not interfere with interstate commerce there can be no question under the constitution and laws of this State of the right of a municipality to impose a license tax upon the business under discussion. The Supreme Court of California in the case of In re Guerrero, 89 Cal. 91, holds that sections 11 and 12, article XI of the present constitution of this State, gives the right to municipalities to impose licenses for the purpose of regulation or revenue, or for both regulation or revenue.

Order No. 1589 of the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco imposes a license tax upon peddlers, and subdivision 2 of section 12 of article XLVIII of the same ordinance provides who shall be considered to be peddlers.

Mrs. Dr. Taylor of Logansport, Ind., has received documentary evidence that she is one of the heirs of the Denbow-Moon estate at Bristol, England. The estate is valued at $80,000,000. There are fifty other heirs in this country.

The Bottom of the Sea

Yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty teeth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentifrice, the fragrant SOZODONT. Nor is coral rosier than the gums in which such teeth are set. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters.

WILL CALL ON THE GRAND JURY.

MAYOR SUTRO SAYS THE SPRING VALLEY COMPANY SHOULD BE PROSECUTED.

LAKE MERCED WATER IMPURE

OTHER LAKES WILL BE INVESTIGATED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mayor Sutro has about decided that the result of his investigations in company with the Board of Health and Board of Supervisors in the matter of the city's water supply will warrant his bringing the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury. Should the chemical and microscopical analysis of various reservoirs, which are now being made, show that the reported amount of impure and poisonous matter exists, such a course will be pursued.

"I am of the opinion," said the Mayor yesterday, "that what we have already found will warrant criminal proceedings against the Spring Valley Water Company, and that they can be punished for knowingly subjecting the people of this municipality to the danger of disease and death by furnishing poisonous or at the best impure water to the city of San Francisco.

"The horrible sights we witnessed on the stream which runs into Laguna de la Merced are still vividly before my mind, and I cannot help but think that a corporation that will sell or even give away such water should be brought within the reach of the strong arm of the law.

"Laguna de la Merced is not the only reservoir of the Spring Valley Company that contains impure water. The watersheds of lakes Pilarcitos and San Andreas are in many cases embraced in cattle ranches; and in the case of the latter lake, particularly, I am credibly informed that hundreds of cattle are allowed to graze down to the very water's edge. Human habitations also exisit on these water sheds. Is it to be for an instant supposed that materials detrimental to the quality of the water do not get into these lakes at times when heavy rains wash the hillsides and carry even earth, sand and such heavy matter into the water by a thousand small rivulets?

"Then there is the supply that comes out of Alameda Creek in the Niles Canyon. That is certainly impure, for human habitations, ranches and camping grounds are permitted all along the water shed of the stream. Such things cannot but make the water totally unfit for drinking purposes.

"I think the people of this city should follow the advice of Dr. Regensburger of the Board of Health and boil every drop of water that they use. He does it in his own home, and certainly would not pursue such a course unless he was sure that danger existed. I have no doubt that the people of San Francisco will take the matter into their own hands when the full facts are brought to their attention.

"The first gun will be fired by the Board of Health when the analysis of Lake Merced water, now being made by Dr. Spencer, is made public. There is no doubt in my mind that they will condemn Lake Merced, and that investigation of other reservoirs will lead to the same course being taken. I do not propose to stop agitating this matter as long as there is an abuse to be corrected."

Stealing From Dealers.

Commission merchants along Davis, Battery and Sansome streets have had numerous complaints from customers recently regarding the loss of whips, blankets and other attachments of their wagons. The arrests upon such charges have been few, and upon almost every occasion that one of the thieves has been taken into custody he has returned the next day to the scene of his pillage and boasted of the fact that he had a good night's sleep in the police station, but that was as far as he had gone.

The merchants are combining and propose to make an example of some of the individuals who bother their customers.

Wants Gum Trees Removed.

E. W. Harmon of 750 Ashbury street has petitioned the Board of Supervisors to have a line of gum trees on the east side of Ashbury street, near Frederick, removed. He states that in addition to keeping the sun off his house and rendering the sidewalks damp at all times, the roots and trunks of the trees have grown and spread to such an extent as to raise the granite curbs and sidewalk out of their proper position and practically ruin them.

A Belleville (Kan.) boy is said to enjoy the patronymic of Turnipseed.

YOU OWE IT

To us to give us your patronage. Our reputation on the Pacific Coast has reached the highest notch—and our name is synonomous of good and square and honest dealings. With our goods the leading retail stores of the Coast have flourished—and they are noted everywhere for possessing all the elements of chic and stability. We justly claim to be the only wholesale house in the State to-day which caters to the Western City trade—and advise you all who would make your dollar do double service to buy your

CLOTHING
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OR
CHILD,
DIRECT
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HYAMS, PAUSON & CO.,

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CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
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The Eastern office of the SAN FRANCISCO CALL (Daily and Weekly), Pacific States Advertising Bureau, Rhinelander building, Rose and Duane streets, New York.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 15, 1895

Probe the scandal.

Push the investigation.

It appears that S. P. stands for stuck pig.

Get in, Senators, and clean up before you quit.

Now is the time for a genuine Legislative investigation.

No silurian ever likes to see another man follow his example.

The San Joaquin road is all right now, so get aboard with your subscriptions.

It is a wise Solon that never lets his right hand know what his left hand was reaching for.

Farmers who have been longing for rain may as well cheer up. St. Patrick's day is coming.

Perhaps the Senatorial combine would like to pocket Biggy's charge along with the other things.

The bribery investigation should be carried to a proper terminal point before the Legislature lets go.

If Bledsoe's current were stronger he would start a fire every time the wires of his tongue got crossed.

A terminal for the San Joaquin road means a termination to the monopoly in our transportation system.

It is not surprising that the starving man who drowned himself in the bay was discovered to be a hungarian.

The teachers' pension bill managed to get through the roast with the fat fried out of it, but it will bear watching hereafter.

The Sacramento Grand Jury will have a chance to make a State reputation on the bribery scandal if the Legislature drops it.

Good men may sometimes make mistakes, but Seymour and some others must be a little more careful on railroad propositions.

Legislation is as easy as rolling off a log, provided you roll off the right side; but otherwise it is liable to be a drop from a precipice.

With the telephone war in Santa Cruz, talk promises to be cheaper there than ever before, but it will mean business, just the same.

If there is any attache who can throw light on the Senatorial combine he has a good chance now to show that he is worth something to the State.

Now that a terminal in this City is secure, the San Joaquin road is in position to select a route, begin the work and make a visible showing of its energy.

The defeat of the appropriation for the ventilation of the Capitol at Sacramento is hailed with enthusiasm by the evil odors which the present Legislature will leave behind.

The Legislature has prohibited Judges from disbarring lawyers for contempt without trial, but lawyers are left free to badger witnesses in the same old pleasant fashion.

The investigation into the charges made by Senator Biggy should be conducted on the broadest lines. The people wish no dark-lantern dodge, but an electric search-light turned on.

If money could really talk it might be able to do justice to the meanness of the man who keeps it locked up in a vault instead of giving it a chance to circulate and meet the people.

As it cost the United States last year $500,000 to patrol the Bering Sea, and will cost more this year, it might be cheaper in the end to whip England, sink the poachers, kill the seals and then quit the business.

Attorney Choate in arguing against the income tax before the Supreme Court pointed out loopholes in the act by which Astor and Vanderbilt could escape entirely from the tax, and then very emphatically added: "It looks as if there were a job in it."

The people are often wrong in minor matters or on new and unconsidered questions, but on all great policies that have long been discussed they are nearly always right, and a statesman never makes a mistake on such policies when he follows the people.

The announcement that an Ohio man has invented a gun eight feet long, operated by electricity, that will discharge a thousand shots a minute, gives reason for believing that the fool-killer may at last be equipped with a weapon equal to the needs of his trade.

Now that the woods are getting full of youngsters who, following Shakespeare's rule of wisdom, are able to know their own father, the shrewdness of James G. Fair in devising a dollar for each of such contingencies shines like a diamond on the bosom of modern morality.

The demands of Japan upon China are very slight in comparison with what were expected. The annexation of Formosa, an indemnity of $250,000,000, and the temporary possession of two ports, may be accounted as clemency when contrasted with what Germany wrung from France.

The destruction of Tesla's workshop by fire may delay the achievement of the great electrical results he has been working for, and is therefore a matter of serious importance to the world. Science more than legislation is making the destiny of men in these days, and the world could better afford to lose ten Senate chambers than the workshop of a genius like Tesla or Edison.

If Bachman of Fresno was correctly reported as saying in the Assembly, "As a newspaper man I wish to say it is our duty to throw mud," he has but a limited conception of his duty. A genuine newspaper man never throws mud at anybody who doesn't first dump mud on the public. A genuine newspaper simply points out where the mud came from, and thus keeps the community clean.

THE END IS AT HAND.

The enormous power of the Southern Pacific Company over the welfare of California has been exercised during the last quarter of a century only by the consent of the people. That this company, in the pursuit of its private interests, has incidentally made possible such development of this splendid State as all may see, none can deny. It is not necessary to discuss here the question whether it has distributed benefits as great as those which it has received. That is a threadbare subject at best. The strange, new thing which now confronts us is the evident fact that this magnificent power is waning, and that the beginning of the end is at hand.

The one overshadowing misfortune that California has suffered has been the lack of sympathy and co-operation between the company and the people of the State. It would be superfluous to discuss the reasons for this. So far as we are informed, the controlling spirits of the company are men of distinguished ability, and clean and generous in their private relations with the community. Doubtless the company has been charged with innumerable sins which it never committed, and certainly it could never have been worse than countless knaves who have worked themselves into office by playing on the unpopularity of the railroad. A statement of the whole truth must include the admission that the people, by permitting whatever wrongdoing is chargeable to the company, cannot evade their share of the moral responsibility for its acts, nor plead exemption from participation in whatever material damage they may have suffered from its aggressions.

But all this is merely retrospective, and is valuable only as it may show us that we are not competent righteously to judge others until we have examined ourselves. It is more important to face the new condition of things and in dealing with it be guided by the wisdom which our shortcomings in the past should have taught us. Discipline, not revenge, should be our motto. Evidences of the disintegration of the railroad's power are multiplying. Demagoguery is disappearing before the advance of a broadening perception and an enlightened understanding. Timid men are growing courageous, and strong men are putting forth their arms. Legislators and other public officers who betray their trust in the interest of the railroad are now denounced where formerly they were envied. The moral sense of the commonwealth is growing finer and stronger. The recent violent agitation against official corruption in San Francisco is but another evidence of the growing spirit which is making men less fearful of the railroad and more ready to assail it for its sins.

The Traffic Association, with its tireless, patient, dignified, intelligent work, was the crystallized expression of a cool and judicious desire to rid the State of the hampering monopoly of transportation. It dared openly to face the Southern Pacific and fearlessly announce its intention. Strange to say, the heavens did not fall, nor did the sun turn back in its course. The members of the association went calmly about their business, safe in person and inspiring awe for their daring. Out of their efforts grew the organization of a powerful company of capitalists to build a railroad from San Francisco to Bakersfield in open competition with the Southern Pacific and with the declared intention of reducing transportation charges to such a figure that the farmers of the San Joaquin Valley might thrive, a largely increased population be assured, and the growth and prosperity of San Francisco placed beyond doubt. All these things have inspired the timid with courage and the wealthy with pride and enterprise. It is a revolt of the people and the death-knell of railroad power.

NOT ALL BAD.

The passage of the San Joaquin terminal bill, is a matter of such profound importance to the people that very naturally there is the warmest approval of all who voted in favor of the measure and a hot indignation against those opposed to it. The coincidence of Senator Biggy's charge of corruption in the Senate adds to this indignation, and as a consequence the righteous wrath of popular judgment is not likely to discriminate among men, but to pronounce an equal condemnation upon all who stood apparently for the interests of the monopoly against those of the people.

It is to be admitted that such condemnation is not unreasonable. The issue involved in the bill was so great, the terms were so clear, the benefits to be gained by its passage so vast, and the popular sentiment in support of it so strong and so well founded, it is not easy to see how any intelligent and sincere man could oppose it. It must be remembered, however, that men do not always look at subjects from the same point of view. "Many men of many minds" is an old proverb whose truth has been approved by the experience of a hundred generations, and it is not doubtful that some men are as sincere and honest in error as other men are in the right.

In the case before us, the issue involved questions of constitutional law which may well have perplexed those who pay more attention to the letter of law than to its broad principles, and dealt with matters of such great moment that men of little enterprise may have been sincerely troubled at the thought of entering upon them. We do not deny, therefore, that there may have been some sincere opponents of the bill. We regret, however, that a man like Senator Seymour should have been among them. His vote in opposition is one of those acts which it is hard to explain. On the one hand, it is difficult to believe that a man of his known integrity and approved worth could have voted against his convictions; and, on the other hand, it is equally hard to understand how a man whose knowledge of the State has given him such a comprehensive understanding of its needs, could have mistaken the right course to pursue in a case so plain as this.

Senator Seymour has so often proven his usefulness to the State and his regard for the public welfare that he will not be irrevocably condemned by his constituents because in this instance he blundered. Nor should he be so condemned in the State at large. He should have put himself into sympathy with the great policy of the people, but failed to do so, and a political blunder was the result. Other men may have erred in the same way, and the people should be willing to accept all explanations where honesty is discernible. In fact, if those who voted against the bill on honest grounds prove their regard for the welfare of the people and the State by getting at once into line on the issue and going forth to work for the San Joaquin road and doing all in their power in a legitimate way to break down the monopoly control of the transportation system of the State, they will be judged leniently.

This, however, does not apply to those men whose course was too plainly the result of subserviency to the monopoly, or a desire to be bought, for their infamy to be mistaken. The members of the San Francisco delegation who opposed the bill need offer no explanation. The people know very well how to gauge their motives and judge their conduct. Nor need any of those who have lied about the intentions of the promoters of the road offer any excuses. There are some lies that are too clearly the result of malice to be excused on the ground of a possible mistake. With both of these sets of men—the Legislator who wished to be bought and the malicious liar—there is but one course to pursue. The people must kill them politically and nail them like dead skunks to the barn door as a warning to others of their tribe to keep off the premises.

A SHAMEFUL CHARGE.

The *Examiner* yesterday made the extraordinary assertion that "the bill to permit a Harbor Commission controlled by C. P. Huntington to give away the entire water front has passed both houses of the Legislature." This is a direct charge that the Harbor Commission has sold out to C. P. Huntington, and that it will exercise its power for his benefit. It would be just as easy to say that in opposing the only plan that has been devised to relieve California of the burden of railroad monopoly the *Examiner* has sold out to C. P. Huntington and is exercising its power in his behalf.

The *Examiner's* charge is an insult to the Harbor Commissioners, an insult to Governor Budd and Mayor Sutro (who have been added to the commission), an insult to every member of the Legislature who voted for the bill, an insult to the Governor in case he should approve it, an insult to the Traffic Association, an insult to the public-spirited citizens who have subscribed their money to the valley road and who have waited only for this bill in order to proceed with the greatest work ever undertaken in California. All opposition to this bill and all attempts to bulldose the Governor out of his expressed intention to sign it are blows aimed at the only hope of relief that we have had the opportunity of cherishing, are in effect directly in accord with the labors of the railroad lobby at Sacramento, and strike at the most vital matter that involves the prosperity of the State.

Men must be trusted in every business. There is not the faintest shadow of right to assume that the Harbor Commission will turn over the entire water front or any part of it to the Southern Pacific. Against that remote contingency, which is not deserving of the smallest attention, and which even the corruptest Harbor Commission would not dare to precipitate, and which could be stopped if it made the attempt, is the absolute certainty that the bill will relieve the State of the monopoly which has hindered her progress, will develop one of the richest and greatest valleys in the world, and will insure the prosperity of San Francisco. What grander benefits might come from this beginning—what outreachings may ensue that shall result in a complete riddance of the monopoly's hold on California—it is now impossible to foresee; but it is clear that the crushing of this opportunity for a rival road to plant its feet in San Francisco would be the blasting of every hope.

INVESTIGATE NOW.

The enforced absence of Senator Biggy immediately after he had made direct charges of an attempt to bribe him was most unfortunate, but the delay will in no wise serve as an adequate excuse for the Senate to forego an investigation altogether. It has been determined to hold the investigation Saturday evening, the last day of the session. This does not seem earnest and genuine. Although Senator Biggy's charge was the simple one that Senator Dunn had promised him $8000 on behalf of the Southern Pacific Company to vote as that company might desire on any measure affecting its interests, and that Senator Dunn informed him that other Senators had agreed to "stand in" on that basis, it is absurd to assume that a fair investigation would stop at that, or could be made in the time allotted. The subject has as many dark ramifications and is crowded with as many skulls as the catacombs of Egypt.

Mr. Nougues, who represents Senator Biggy and the reform movement of San Francisco, has advised the Senate that it can appoint a committee and arm it with power to act after the adjournment of the Senate. The plan is so simple that it would be idle to say more of it than that it fits the difficulty exactly. And it cannot be doubted that the Senate contains a number of self-respecting men who have the courage and honesty to drag the whole shameful truth to the light. This is a duty which they owe as much to the State as to themselves. It is bad enough that "cinch" bills are invariably introduced in the Legislature which are coolly and audaciously aimed at the pockets of rich corporations; it is vastly worse that no Legislature adjourns without making an open discovery of bribery. The moral sentiment of the State is emerging from the degraded condition which hitherto has made these scandals fit subjects for cynical pleasantry and enabled the men who created them to remain respectable members of the community. Shame, tricked out in cap and bells, may no longer pick our pockets with the accustomed impunity and then laugh us out of our anger.

So far as the information of the people is concerned on the score of the men who may have embraced the opportunity which Senator Biggy declined, many will be able to base a conclusive opinion on the record of the rollcall. Many, indeed, may be satisfied with the disclosure made by the vote in the Senate on the bill authorizing the leasing of State lands to the San Joaquin Valley Railroad. However that may be, it is one thing to suspect a crime and another to prove it; and it is one thing to know that a crime has been committed and another to punish it. Taking the case of the San Joaquin Valley road, if there are any Senators who voted against the bill from motives which did not regard the interests of the Southern Pacific Company, they will give evidence of the fact by doing all in their power to make this investigation thorough.

SAVE THE MEADOW LARK.

There is still time remaining in this session for the Legislature to save the meadow lark, and the time being ample the Legislature should certainly have the wisdom to profit by it. The fact that the bill for the protection of song birds omits the meadow lark has occasioned no little regret to many people, and the report that the omission was made purposely at the instigation of a Legislator who contemptuously declared the meadow lark cannot sing has infused the regret with a keen sense of indignation.

We envy not the man whose ears can hear no music in the voice of the meadow lark, nor do we envy the heart of the man who desires to destroy him, whether he can sing or not. Joyous in the morning and cheerful all day is the meadow lark. He is the blythe spirit of our fields and incarnates beneath his feathers as much of the choicest animation of California as can be found in any visible form among us.

Can he sing? Well, if the Legislators could legislate half as well as the meadow lark can sing when he doesn't half try, there would be such sweet concert of voices in the Capitol as would fill the whole State with harmony and thrill it with rapture. Every man who as a boy has walked the fields of California and listened with a young delight to every natural voice from the chirp of the cricket to the howl of the coyote and found within himself a faculty responsive to the notes they utter of joy in the consciousness of healthy life, knows that the meadow lark not only can sing but does sing some of the most liquid, lyric melodies ever warbled amid the blooms and the blossoms and the sunshine of the world.

Save the meadow lark. He has all the enemies of other birds, and more, for as he builds his nest on the ground his eggs are a prey to animals that do not molest tree-nesting birds. He is slaughtered for the market to feed the jaded palates of epicures, and is often killed solely for the sake of the killing. Give him a chance to live and breed and add to the tuneful glory of the State. California cannot afford to lose him. He is a native of the land we love and is worth a thousand imported songsters. The Legislators should throw around him the protection of law. Let them do this before they adjourn, and then go home with the consciousness of having done something for the harmony of California.

Some of the men who opposed the terminal bill were undoubtedly sincere and honest in the belief that it would have been better if amended in some respects. That issue, however, is past. Let the opponents of the bill now get in and prove their regard for the public welfare by doing all they can as individuals to promote the San Joaquin road and any other competing line that promises relief from monopoly in transportation.

The prospects of California are now so bright and promising that the people can afford to drop old time quarrels and overlook slight differences of opinion for the sake of establishing a basis of harmony for future co-operative action.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

It is possible to build a railroad from Oakland to Stockton that will be nineteen miles shorter than the present road of the Southern Pacific. That means a great saving of time to a large passenger traffic between the two places. The valley road will undoubtedly be constructed on a direct route, as the road would thus be enabled to give stronger competition to its opponent. Thus constructed a traveler can go from Hanford to San Francisco in less than seven hours, whereas they are now twelve hours on the road.—Bakersfield Democrat.

The directors of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad have got so far in their work that they are comparing the various routes between San Francisco and Tulare. If the line runs through this peninsula there are several routes which it may follow between South San Francisco and San Jose. Whether any of these will offer advantages superior to those of the present South Pacific line, through San Mateo, Menlo Park, Santa Clara, San Jose and old Gilroy is a question for the engineers to answer.—Santa Cruz Sentinel.

The CALL is making a vigorous campaign to secure the meetings of all the national conventions in San Francisco in 1896. It is early in the fight, but it is swinging effective argument—not the least of which is a hefty coin subscription to help the good work along. We sincerely hope that the CALL will make a winning fight. To get one or more of the national conventions to San Francisco will prove the best advertising California has received since the discovery of gold.—Watsonville Pajaronian.

The American people want American news, and it is time, remarks the CALL, to wipe the Oriental fracas off the face of journalism and give the space to live news of home affairs. And that is what the CALL is doing. It has startled the San Francisco school of journalism and gratified the people by giving home news the chief prominence in its columns.—San Jose Mercury.

Men who die poor may have the consolation of thinking that their reputation for sanity and decency will not be attacked by their own children. The number of will contests is so great and the forms of attack on the wealthy deceased so varied that it seems as if the only way to escape slander after death is to die in the poorhouse.—Stockton Independent.

"Does Civilization Civilize?" is a query propounded by an article in an exchange. It appears to depend on the material on which you work. It civilizes the good and makes the bad worse. In short, it is a method of intensifying whatever qualities already exist.—Pasadena Star.

The San Francisco CALL announces its determination to go out of the "fake" business and will henceforth refuse to publish lottery ads of every description. The stand taken by the CALL on this subject should meet with hearty commendation.—Ontario Record.

If one-tenth the reports be true the desideratum of the hour is not so much a committee of the Legislature to investigate rottenness on the outside as it is for a committee from the outside to investigate rottenness in the Legislature.—Sacramento Bee.

Good-morning, Mr. Huntington. Is there anything else you want? If there is and you don't see it just ask for it. Don't be bashful, old man; and if the people object reach for it; that'll be all right.—Los Angeles Herald.

An industry that is suffering at the hands of negligent officials is the fishing interests of Eel River. A fish hatchery is the one thing needed.—Fortuna Advance.

PERSONAL.

Dr. F. H. McNeel of Santa Rosa is at the Russ.

W. Thompson, an attorney of Fresno, is at the Grand.

S. Ewell, a merchant of Marysville, is at the California.

Dan Ray, a merchant of Galt, is a guest at the Occidental.

Dr. W. D. Mackenzie of Portland is registered at the Palace.

C. W. Ashford, one of the refugees from Honolulu, is at the Lick.

George A. Ryan, a lumberman of Eureka, is registered at the Russ.

M. Goldsmith, a merchant of Stockton, was at the Grand yesterday.

Dr. T. Rouse, a mining man of Denver, was at the Palace last night.

J. F. Conroy, an attorney of Los Angeles, is registered at the California.

D. Griffith of the Penryn Granite Works, Penryn, Cal., is at the Russ House.

James H. Wadsworth, a prominent resident of Yreka, is registered at the Lick.

H. H. Main, business manager of the San Jose Herald, was in this city yesterday.

Captain E. H. Bolles, whaler, New Bedford, Mass., is a guest at the Russ House.

Charles M. Coglan, secretary of the State Board of Equalization, is at the Lick.

J. Morgan, one of the largest cattle-owners of Cherokee, was at the Grand last night.

A. R. Colborn, a wealthy manufacturer of Michigan City, Ind., is a guest at the California.

George Anderson, junior member of the Anderson Fruit-Packing Company of San Jose, is here on business.

Hon. John L. Gregovich of Eureka, Nev., is in the city. He was tendered a reception by a number of his friends last night.

Carlyle's Poor Clothes.

The sage of Chelsea was indifferent to his personal appearance. His tailor was Thomas Garthwaite of Ecclefechan, who recently died. Even when Carlyle lived at Chelsea he still patronized the village tailor, though the latter did not think much of the honor.

"They tell me that Tam was a great man in London," he used to say: "but he never was thocht sae muckle o' here. He wisnae ill tae please. He just wrote for a suit and I sent it, and he wore it till done, and then he sent for another, and never a word aboot fit. He was a gude enough man that way."

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Ex-Judge Sconchin Maloney has at last declared himself on the subject of corporation control. While discussing the present political status of the State of California he said to a small audience in the billiard-room of the Palace yesterday evening:

"Not one of the assembled multitude congregated within my range of vocal maneuvers realizes the vast and limitless importance of the threatened invasion of corporation control within the jurisdiction of the municipality of the city of San Francisco. Neither are you able to grasp, with any degree of completed comprehension, the difference between the rights of the individual and the unjust, soulless, designing desires of the monopolies which surround the entire population and which will inevitably assume absolute and relentless control over all the inhabitants of the State of California. No, you are not sufficiently endowed with the essential gray matter to observe the prime and indisputable cause of the bondage you are compelled to accept and which constitutes a great portion of your daily pabulum.

"I will tell you.

"It is the intermediate demagogue who, while posing as a servant of the people, is in reality a political mountebank through whose machinations the higher order of public pillager deals and thus manipulates his marionettes to the complete satisfaction of himself and the mystification of the groundlings. I tell you, gentlemen, that the people of this State are rapidly degenerating into a greatly misunderstood, and I might say, a hesitating population. They mean to become possessed of those things which are valuable acquisitions to progressive mentality, but the circumstances which surround and intercept their original theories as to the conduct of a State are so discolored and dismantled by designing associates that the natural outcome is the complete elimination of a righteous desire and the consequent enthroning of misleading and mutilated information.

"Here we are on the yawning edge of a great issue, which is now causing great minds to throb and pulsate in vain endeavors to solve the probable outcome, and at the same time intelligently cope with the stupendous influence of the monopoly. There is but one way to do it, and that is to decimate every suggestion of the mountebank and let the masses see with whom they are dealing. The reaction will then be apparent, and the curse of an offended race will fall upon the usurpers of our rights with more terrible consequences than those produced by the inquisition. The public must have their—"

"What are you going to have, Judge Maloney?" came from the bar, and in a few moments his Honor was plunged into the discussion of the opera hat and its relation to the grand stand at the racetrack.

EX-JUDGE MALONEY DISCUSSES CORPORATION RULE IN SAN FRANCISCO.
[*Sketched from life for the "Call" by Nankivell.*]

Frank Smith, half owner in the "Sammon" gold mines of Oregon, said last night at the Russ House that everything was very dull up in the Webfoot State and that he sometimes wished that it were twenty-five years ago, when he used to do general advertising work in New York City. "Those were the days when we hustled, and made money, too," continued Mr. Smith. "I was well acquainted with Hubbard of New Haven, Conn., and have heard him relate the story of how he went into a large dry-goods store one morning, the proprietor of which was never known to advertise whatever. Taking a counter stool near the door, he sat down and awaited results. This was at 8 o'clock in the morning, and by 9 he had been approached by at least a dozen clerks, who asked if "they could do anything for him"; always receiving the reply that "he was only resting" they went their way. He kept this thing up until 11 o'clock, standing off clerks and floor-walkers alike, but by this time he was the center of much concern. At last the proprietor in person came to him and said, "You seem to be very comfortable here, but maybe I can do something for you." "Oh no," replied Hubbard, "I am only resting. You see I have been very poorly of late and my physician advises perfect quiet, and having learned that you never advertise in any shape I thought that this would be a spot equaled in solitude to the environs of the pyramids of Egypt and in quiet to the primitive forest." Hubbard says he was put out, but the little joke bore fruit in after months, and even to this day the concern in question is a large advertising one.

"Old Orizaba is threatening another eruption I see," said Milton Caldwell, who knows Mexico from end to end, as he sat in the Occidental yesterday evening. "To most Americans," he continued, "Orizaba is but a name. To the schoolboy at his geography it is known as one of the highest peaks in the world, but to the man who has ever sailed on the Mexican Coast it is known as 'the barometer.' Going from New York to the City of Mexico, by the steamer route, Old Orizaba is the first wonderful sight. As the ship approaches Vera Cruz the time-worn old volcano crest is seen long before the coast is visible. It is locally judged to be nearly 18,000 feet above the level of the sea, and while the curvature of the earth hides the shores of Mexico that peak is seen way up among the clouds. This geographical logic has to be forced on many persons aboard the steamers before they will believe that the pink spot in the clouds is the volcano's crest. It is seventy miles back from Vera Cruz, but is seen long before that city. The Mexican sailors on the coast call it the barometer, because they say that when Orizaba's peak is clearly seen no 'norther' is probable within the next twenty-four hours. The 'norther' is a gale that sweeps down the coast and wrecks nearly everything in its path. Big steamers need all their ground tackle or plenty of sea room to withstand its force. Orizaba may threaten, but I hardly think she will ever become really active. If she does part of Mexico's most fertile land will be laid waste."

"The best-paying branch of work for the newspaper man to-day is in the advertising field," said George T. Burroughs, who has held almost every position in newspaper work on the largest dailies of the East, and who was at the Occidental yesterday. "The business, however, requires genius, and the man who possesses that faculty in the largestdegree will of course meet with the greatest measure of success. I know advertising men in the East who are easily making $100 to $150 a week now, who, when they were 'on the staff,' were lucky if they made one-fourth of the amount. Speaking about advertising reminds me of a peculiar feature I recently saw in Chicago. It was a wagon fitted up in such a manner that a large number of advertisements can be displayed upon the rods and sides by means of a strip of canvas arranged in the form of an endless belt and which is continuously in motion as the wagon passes along the street. The day of the 'all-round' newspaper man has, I believe, gone forever, and by that I mean that the opportunities and pay for that class of men are rapidly growing less. The coming newspaper man is he who has a special field which he has studied well and understands thoroughly. The hand of the college graduate is upon the 'general work' field, and his influence upon wages has made itself painfully manifest in the East, at least."

M. H. Holt, a miner well known in this city, has just returned from the vicinity of Copperopolis, where he says there is likely to be a grand rush of prospectors, judging by the number who have recently put in their appearance there. "The excitement," said he, "is caused by the discoveries of an old miner named John Brown, who is known all over Calaveras County. He has recently been prospecting between the old camp of Telegraph City and Copperopolis on land owned by a man named Oxendine. This land has been used only for grazing, but Brown made a contract by which he was to give the owner of the land a stated portion of the yield of ore in case he found anything, and his investtgations led him to a vein of white rock which showed well and which, upon following it up, developed a prospect from which he extracted over $1000. The white rock found contains a fine quality of gold; and in addition to this another miner named Lewis has struck it rich in a gravel-bed in the same locality, from which he has taken out pieces of gold as large as a small hickory nut."

"There is a proposition under consideration in this city to build an electric road in Lake County, which, if constructed, will, in my estimation, prove not only of great benefit to that portion of the State, but will also be a fine investment for the men behind it," said A. F. Hughes, a civil engineer from the northern portion of the State, at the Grand last night. "The proposed road will extend from Ramsey to Lower Lake, at the southern extremity of Clear Lake. The distance between the two points is, I believe, a little over twenty miles, and there is a grade of about 100 feet to the mile between them. There is a plentiful supply of water, and all that would be necessary in order to secure all necessary power would be to dam the water at intervals along the route and put in local generators. Surrounding the lake and all through that section are a number of springs and creeks which are already in great favor and are visited by thousands of people every year. If communication by rail was opened to Lower Lake the steamers now in service would give access to all points along this splendid body of water."

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The St. James Gazette of London thus explains how Rudyard Kipling got his first name: Rudyard Lake, which has beaten the record this winter of all English waters by covering itself with two feet of solid ice, had previously been immortalized in a very different fashion. It would be irreverent, and to some extent incorrect, to say that this mere is Rudyard Kipling's godfather: but to it he certainly owes his name. Nearly thirty pears ago John Lockwood Kipling was strolling along the picturesque shore in the charming companionship of Miss Alice MacDonald, when he plucked up courage to make there and then an offer of his hand and heart. To commemorate that happy summer evening's walk the son of their subsequent marriage was named Rudyard, and he certainly has given the genus loci no cause for shame.

The medical advisers of the Prince of Wales make queer distinctions when their royal patient is under the weather. The Prince recently had a severe cold. His doctors allowed him to attend a meeting of the Aged Poor Commission of the House of Lords in the morning, forbade his going to the Queen's drawing-room in the afternoon, but permitted him to join her dinner party in the evening.

The late Professor Blackie, the distinguished Scotchman, was a man of many eccentricities. One of them was his fondness for a Panama hat, which he wore on every possible occasion, even at times in his dining-room. With this hat on his head and large dressing-gown around him he was in his proper attire, as he considered it, for receptions.

Colonel Monteil, the leader of the French expedition in West Africa, which, it has been rumored, has been surprised and half destroyed, won high reputation as an explorer in his journey of 1891-92 from the Niger to Tripoli. He is an officer in the French marines.

Sardou is now busy with another play of the French revolutionary period. It is called "Louis XVII," and is based on the story of one of the persons who claimed to the dauphin, son of Louis XVI.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

Druggist—What the dickens have you rung me up for at 1 o'clock in the morning?

The tattooed man—Don't git hot, boss. I only want a little morphine for the ossified woman. She's dyin' terrible hard.—New York Herald.

Patron (in basement restaurant)—Gimme pigs' feet and a dish of mashed potatoes extra.

Waiter (shouting the order through his hands)—Trilby for one; Little Billies on the side.—Chicago Record.

"I wonder what keeps her dress from slipping off her shoulders?"

"Er—the attraction, I suppose."—Halifax Herald.

"It seems," sadly mused the postage stamp that had been bought at the corner drugstore, "that I am driven from piller to post."—Cincinnati Tribune.

"What has your Representative done since he's been in Congress?"

"What's he done?"

"Yes."

"Built two houses, paid off a mortgage an' opened a grocery-store."—Atlanta Constitution.

GUILD OF NEEDLEWORKERS.

Meeting of the San Francisco Branch Yesterday Afternoon.

At the residence of Mrs. Frank M. Pixley yesterday morning the members of the San Francisco branch of the Needlework Guild of America held a preliminary meeting to arrange details for the work to be accomplished during the current year.

Mrs. Pixley, Miss Beaver, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Eyster and Mrs. Martel advanced ideas regarding the best methods of distributing garments and the desirability of every article furnished for the needy being simple, warm, comfortable and of durable material. A request was made that all embroideries and ribbons should be rejected in making the clothing for the poor and that flannels and heavy textures be selected in the manufacture of articles of apparel, as comfort was the all-important consideration in meeting the needs of hospitals, homes and charitable societies, which are as a rule and by preference the beneficiaries of the guild.

The total number of articles received and distributed by the guild in November, 1894, was 5694 pieces, including garments for men, boys, women and girls, bedding, towels and miscellaneous articles. The pleasure and satisfaction experienced by the poor in receiving new, well-made clothing was dwelt upon in the report of Miss Greer, secretary.

Mrs. William R. Smedberg, the treasurer, received $189 45, and, after meeting all expenses for stationery, postage, expressage, etc., $73 40 remained as a balance on hand.

Those present at the meeting were: Miss Gwin (president), Miss Greer, Mrs. Smedberg, Mrs. John Hemphill, Mrs. N. B. Eyster, Mrs. H. J. Ames, Mrs. D. W. Nesfield, Mrs. J. K. S. Latham, Mrs. Frank M. Pixley, Mrs. C. W. Poindexter, Mrs. Julian E. Carey, Mrs. Folger, Mrs. J. L. Martel, Mrs. Alfonso A. Wigmore, Mrs. Cyrus E. Brown, Mrs. A. W. Perry, Mrs. J. M. Burnett, Mrs. John Landers, Mrs. J. H. Gilmore, Mrs. Luke Robinson and Mrs. Deane.

Another Missouri cow went to drink at a hole in the ice—this was in Glasgow—froze into the hole and perished. Sunny South! Ugh!

LOW PRICES FOR LUMBER.

LOCAL DEALERS ARE SUFFERING BY REASON OF THE WILSON BILL.

CUTS MADE HERE BY BRITISH COLUMBIAN SAWYERS HAVE TO BE MET.

The lumber industry of California, Washington and Oregon has been severely crippled by the operation of that portion of the Wilson bill which places lumber among the articles of merchandise that may be imported free of duty, and lumber manufacturers and dealers of the coast States, and particularly of this city, keenly realize the disadvantage under which they labor since the new law has been operative.

E. C. Herrick, president of the Pacific Pine Lumber Company, yesterday gave his opinion of the condition and outlook for the trade in this city.

"There is no wholesale dealer in California doing business at a profit at present. Hard times affected this branch of business in the same proportion as other branches, but up to the time of the passage of the obnoxious Wilson bill lumbermen transacted their business at fair profit. When the duty was taken off, the British Columbia lumbermen, seeing in this country a better market, lost no time in shipping immense quantities of lumber to S n Francisco, and the dealers here, already well supplied with lumber manufactured in this country at a far greater cost than that imported from British Columbia, had to cut their prices to meet their competitors rather than allow them to capture all the trade.

"In many instances the selling price of fir and pine was thus lowered at least 15 per cent.

"The British Americans can manufacture lumber and lay it down in San Francisco cheaper than we can. Their laborers, Chinese and Japanese, are paid but 60 cents a day. The original cost of timber is virtually nothing, as they pay but 40 cents an acre annual rental for their timber lands. They ship largely by foreign vessels, chiefly Norwegian.

"On the other hand, the American manufacturer never pays his laborers less than $1 a day and board. Our timber lands cost from $15 to $40 an acre, and the cost of transportation is much higher than in the British provinces.

"All things considered, we do not look for an improvement until the Wilson bill is repealed. We are trying to hold our own, but are not striving to increase our trade under the disastrously low prices."

MRS. COSTELLO'S DEATH.

A Coroner's Jury Finds That She Was Not Poisoned by Her Husband.

The Coroner held an inquest last night into the cause of the death of Mrs. Costello, who died suddenly last Saturday morning at 747 Brannan street. Her father, John Lynch, accused her husband of having poisoned her. Lynch and his daughter, a sister of the deceased, testified that Costello had often abused his wife and had threatened her life. A large number of witnesses subpenaed at Lynch's request testified that they knew nothing of the case.

Dr. George Rachel testified that Mrs. Costello's death was caused by an internal hemorrhage, and the analysis by Charles L. Morgan, the chemist, showed that there was no sign of poison in the stomach. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street. *

VERMONT maple sugar, 15c lb, Townsend's.*

BUY your ladies' and gents' furnishing goods at Pioneer Dry-goods Store, 105 Fifth street. *

J. F. CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON—This celebrated whisky for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trademark—Star within a shield. *

CUR-IT-UP; heals wounds, burns and sores as if by magic; one application cures poison oak; it relieves pain and abates inflammation. *

JAMES E. WOLFE, ARCHITECT, Flood building.—Plans, specifications and superintendence for every conceivable character of brick and frame buildings. Unexceptional results guaranteed.*

The authorities of Rhinelander, Wis., have had to force steam into the water mains to keep 'em from freezing. The ground is frozen a foot below them.

IN early spring every one needs to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and build up the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood and gives new life and energy.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"
Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the Bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhœas, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

FOR CITY FOLKS ONLY.

We sell at RETAIL in San Francisco and suburbs because we can do a larger business that way than by exclusive wholesaling.

Everywhere else on the Coast we do a large exclusively wholesale business and retail trade is positively refused.

San Franciscans and suburbanites have reason to highly value the privilege of getting their

SHOES

Direct from the leading factory at FACTORY PRICES,
And they do.

ROSENTHAL, FEDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE MAKERS OF SHOES,
581-583 MARKET ST.
Open till 8 P. M. Saturday Nights till 10.

The San Francisco Call

FRIDAY.....MARCH 15, 1895

JUST ABOUT THE WEATHER.

The weather-guesser was all right in his prognostications yesterday so far as sunshine was concerned, but there was a general desire for more warmth in the atmosphere. The prediction for today is that fair weather will prevail. Readers of the CALL will be pleased to learn that western zephyrs will come instead of the icy northern blasts of the past week.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Channel street has been ordered to be dredged.

An elevator is to be asked for in the new Hall of Records.

Miller & Lux have subscribed $50,000 in aid of the valley road.

Fifty architectural students will join the San Francisco Art Association.

The Charles Dietrick shipping firm passed out of existence yesterday.

Fourth Cavalry officers from Walla Walla will play polo against Burlingame March 30.

Another cut-rate war is in progress between the lumber-carrying steamers and schooners.

The indications are that surveying parties for the valley road will take the field Monday.

Oranges and lemons from the Los Angeles Citrus Fair will be sold by auction this morning.

Creditors have taken possession of the business of the Philip Kennedy Dry Goods Company.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones lectured to a large audience in Second Unitarian Church on George Eliot.

Captain Nordberg of the schooner Anna was drowned recently at Kahului while attempting to board his vessel.

Von Rhein & Co. sold several houses and lots at auction yesterday at satisfactory prices. Bidding was active.

Martin McLean, 560½ Bryant street, is wanted by the police for cutting his brothers, Peter and John, with a knife.

The priests of the diocese of Sacramento have expressed their choice for a Bishop as successor to Bishop Manogue.

The Oceanic steamship Arawa arrived from Sydney and Honolulu yesterday with a large cargo and passenger list.

Mayor Sutro says that he will probably bring the matter of the city's water supply to the attention of the Grand Jury.

Two more election officers and four property-owners were arrested yesterday on Grand Jury indictments and presentments.

Vice-President Whittier of the valley road said yesterday that the total subscriptions now assured amounted to over $2,500,000.

Auditor Broderick says that there is likely to be a large deficit in the city funds unless the proposed overdraits are countermanded.

The homestead which the second wife of Samuel McBirney filed on his property has been set aside in favor of wife number one

A Coroner's jury finds that Mrs. M. Costello died from natural causes, and was not poisoned by her husband as her father has charged.

A missionary extension summer school will be opened at Cazadero during the coming summer. It will be distinctively for young people.

Judge Campbell yesterday denied a motion of the attorney of the dive-keepers, arrested for violating the ordinance, for a change of venue.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children rescued a young girl from a place on Broadway and arrested her mother yesterday.

Commission merchants on Davis, Battery and other streets propose to stop the stealing of whips and blankets from the wagons of their patrons.

The Harbor Commissioners yesterday petitioned Governor Budd to use his influence for legislation in favor of the East-street bridge measure.

The case against Charles H. Higgins, part owner of the steam schooner South Coast, charged with grand larceny, was dismissed yesterday.

The Pacific Bank has brought suit against R. H. McDonald Jr. to recover the amount of a promissory note dated May 31, 1893, made for $91,338 93.

The Board of Health will make an inspection of the damaged coffee now in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's office at the corner of Fourth and Townsend streets.

Joseph Loughery won his suit against Policeman Keegan in Justice Barry's court yesterday. The plaintiff was given $20 damages and costs for an unprovoked clubbing.

Al Bailey and John Raggett were charged in Judge Campbell's court yesterday with disturbing the peace last Sunday morning, by fighting with bare knuckles for two hours.

The arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's day include religious services, several balls and a banquet by the Knights of St. Patrick. There will be no parade.

City and County Attorney Creswell gave an opinion yesterday that agents of foreign corporations selling goods in broken packages in this city are liable to a license tax.

The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg threatens to withdraw from the compact unless an agreement on rates is made at once with non-board companies.

The frost of Wednesday night extended as far south as Tehachapi, and was severe enough to injure fruit trees and grapes. The cold wave will also visit the section south of the pass.

George W. Elder, a contractor, was nominated for Inspector of Sidewalks for the Street Department by Supervisor Spreckels yesterday, but the Street Committee refused to appoint him.

Dan Burns, in answer to A. L. Hart's writ for attorney's fees, says he never employed Hart. Hart defended Burns when he was charged with embezzling money while Secretary of State.

Gustaf Broman and his proposed world-navigating dugout arrived in the steamer Arcata yesterday. The boat is a queer-looking object, and is evidently designed for the dime museum trade.

Morton A. Edwards has filed a communication with the Board of new City Hall Commissioners questioning their right to alter the plans for the statue to be placed on the City Hall dome.

James Gately, proprietor of the Potrero Hotel, was cut in the leg by George Green on Washington's birthday, and the limb was amputated on Tuesday. Green has been arrested for assault to murder.

Patrick Kelly, a laborer, living at 408 Sixth street, was unloading streetcar rails from a truck yesterday afternoon on Fillmore street when a rail fell on his right foot, amputating all the toes. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital.

T. J. Stephens, president of the defunct Owl Stationery Company, was arrested yesterday on two charges of misdemeanor embezzlement, preferred by H. B. Barbee, one of the directors, and according to Stephens his prospective brother-in-law.

D. S. Richardson, ex-secretary of the United States legation in Mexico, delivered a lecture on the southern republic before the Society of Pioneers and told of his trip to the top of Mount Orizaba and the planting of the American flag thereon.

John Smith, who with John Wilson, created such a scene in Judge Wallace's court last Friday, has been convicted on a second charge of robbery, and will be sentenced Monday. The second charge would have been dropped but for his violent conduct.

Catherine Glasheen, as guardian ad litem of her son, William Glasheen, has brought suit to recover $20,000 damages from Dr. M. A. McLaughlin. She alleges that he treated a dislocation of her son's elbow so unskillfully that he is permanently deformed.

Christian Wurst, a German cook, has petitioned the Superior Court to allow him to call himself Christian Waldau. He says his name translated into English means "sausage," and fun-loving friends will persist in giving the English version at all times.

Riley Grannan's successes were the main topic of conversation among horsemen at the track yesterday. The young plunger took about $12,000 out of the ring. The winning horses were Contribution, Ferris Hartman, Captain Rees, Whitestone and Kathleen.

The regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Verein Deutsch-Amerikanischer Burger of San Francisco took place at Norman's Hall last night. It was decided that the new charter should be the theme to be debated at the next regular meeting, second Thursday in April.

It will be American night at Mechanics' Pavilion to-night, and the American Concert band will furnish special music for the occasion. Many new and attractive features have been added to the entertainment, among them being illustrated music, Turkish Theater, Mystic Illusions and Royal Marionettes.

Eagle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, is looking for Isam Richardson, who left Eagleville, Mo., on March 19, 1894, bound for California. He was last heard of in Kansas. He is 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weight 180 pounds, dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, smooth shaven. He is a farmhand by occupation.

ANOTHER BIG SUBSCRIPTION.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM MILLER & LUX FOR THE VALLEY ROAD.

SURVEYORS GO OUT MONDAY.

IT IS PROBABLE THAT TWO PARTIES WILL TAKE THE FIELD AT ONCE.

When the promoters' committee of the valley road got together yesterday afternoon one of its members stated that if the committee would defer giving out the list of new subscribers for a little while he thought he would be able to report one of such dimensions as would be calculated to arouse a feeling of enthusiasm among the friends of the enterprise.

While the committee did not see fit to comply with this suggestion the anticipated subscription made itself apparent just

HENRY MILLER, SURVIVING PARTNER OF MILLER & LUX.
[*Drawn by a "Call" artist from a photograph.*]

the same. A short telephone message from John T. Doyle told the story. It was as follows:

Miller and Lux have signed papers to subscribe $50,000 to the valley road.

Just at this juncture, when large subscriptions are not as frequent as the committee would wish, this one mentioned was particularly timely and indicated, as one of the directors said, that there were many of the moneyed men of San Francisco who would yet come to the front if they were only given the necessary time to consider the proposition in all of its phases.

There are still a number of corporations, firms and individuals who have signified their intention to take stock in the road, but who have been prevented, by one reason and another, from so doing, but the progress still being made is of a nature which gives the projectors of the road much encouragement.

President Spreckels is one of those who is not concerning himself very much at present about the money.

"We will raise all we need," he confidently asserted yesterday as he hurried into the new offices of the company to give some directions about their completion.

The subscriptions announced yesterday and the total list received up to date are as follows:

Miller & Lux	$50,000
John Pforr	500
Jacob Hyman	500
W. W. Montague & Co	5,000
A. B. Patrick	1,000
Mrs. Rosa Vogelsdorff	300
Mose Gunst	1,000
Thomas G. Taylor	1,000
Page & Falch	800
William Nicol	500
Mary Ann Mercer	1,000
Joe Poheim	500
Emile Ganier	1,000
Charles A. Blank	500
Sing Fat & Co	500
P. Roscoe McNulty	500
Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohman	500
A Subscriber	500
James P. Dunne	100
Greenburg & Greenburg	500
M. Lewis	1,000
J. H. Stein & Co	200
W. K. Vickery	200
Graham Decorative Art Co	200
A Subscriber	1,000
George C. Brooke	100
Alex Mackay & Co	200
Albion Lumber Company	2,000
Thomas G. Coghill	500
James Simpson	500
David Koegel	100
A. Meyer	100
William H. Brick	500
Braunschweiger & Co	2,000
Stockholder Humboldt Savings and Loan Society	4,200
Adolph Bogken	1,000
Total	$80,000
Previously reported	2,395,800
Grand total	$2,475,800

"We have more than enough subscribed to carry the total above $2,500,000," said Vice-President Whittier, "but the names of some of the subscribers have not yet been reported, so we can't give them out."

Henry Miller, who was one of the parties to the splendid subscription of $50,000 made yesterday, was seen in his office in the afternoon, and expressed himself as heartily in favor of the new road.

"It doesn't matter to me where it starts from nor where it goes," said he, "so we get a road from under the control of a corporation which has no sympathy for us. We consider that our house has helped to build up this monopoly, and the only prospect now left is to get a competing road leading in some direction.

"It is very humiliating, this position in which the business men of San Francisco have been placed. We intend to give this $50,000 not from any particular county but from our main office here. We believe that sum is a fair proportion of the obligation for our firm to assume."

Mr. Miller said that he was well pleased with the concession secured from the State, but was sorry to see that only three Senators from this vicinity had proven loyal to the interests of the city.

It is probable that at least one surveying party will take the field Monday, either on this or the opposite side of the bay. Chief Engineer Storey said yesterday that he thought two parties would take up the work. He is only awaiting instructions from the board, and that body is likely to take action as soon as Attorney Preston and John D. Spreckels return from Sacramento.

A plan is on foot, it is said, to turn over the assets of the San Francisco and Great Salt Lake Railway to the valley road, and the maps, moneys, profiles, etc., are already in the possession of Engineer Storey.

About $40,000 was raised by this corporation and expended in making a survey and a tract of land was also purchased at Martinez in order to secure access to deep water. The survey extends through the Sacramento Valley and the Beckwith Pass, and it may prove useful in the event of future extensions of the new road.

WHY A WEDDING WAS DELAYED.

La Grippe Attacked Both the Intended Bride and Groom.

A singular case of misfortune has overtaken a young lady and gentleman who arrived in this city on the 4th inst. and registered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel under the names of Patrick Fahey and Miss Annie Hammill of Sonora, Tuolumne County.

After a courtship of seven years they came here to be married by the Rev. Father Lynch of St. James Church. The proprietor of the hotel, who is a brother-in-law of the intended groom, together with his good wife, began to make arrangements for the marriage of the young lady and her affianced when suddenly the bride-elect was stricken with the grip. She was almost on the point of death for three days, but medical aid brought her around and on the fourth day her friends thought that she was in sufficient health to go to the altar. Unfortunately the watching and anxiety of the would-be groom proved too much for him and he was also attacked with the grip. Yesterday he was pronounced out of danger and the day of the wedding will be set for some time next week.

Mr. Fahey is a well-known cattleman of Tuolumne County and his intended bride is a resident of Sonora. Their many friends will learn for the first time why the wedding did not take place at the date announced when they left home.

HEAVY DRY GOODS FAILURE.

The Philip Kennedy Company Turned Over to Creditors.

Financial embarrassment has overtaken the Phillip Kennedy Dry Goods Company, and the business has been turned over to the management of the firm's creditors. The liabilities are footed up to about $40,000. There is a large balance still due on notes amounting to $35,000 which were indorsed by J. J. McDade and Mathew Nunan, which balance the sureties will now be called upon to pay.

A complete schedule of assets and liabilities has not yet been made, but it is thought that there will be nothing left for the creditors except the dimished stock now on hand.

The crash came when the wholesalers refused to fill any more orders unless accompanied by the cash equivalent. Then a demand was made upon the sureties on the notes for a large amount, and these gentlemen immediately took possession of the store on the strength of the notes they had indorsed for Mrs. Kennedy. The agreement under which the notes were indorsed was to the effect that they should be paid off at the rate of $2000 a month, which was not done. The notes were held by Murphy, Grant & Co.

YERBA BUENA ENTERTAINS.

THE LODGE AND ITS FRIENDS MAKE MERRY AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME OF SONGS AND SPEECHES FOLLOWED BY DANCING.

Yerba Buena Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., entertained its friends last night at the fraternity's hall, Seventh and Market streets.

The occasion was one of great rejoicing, the only drawback being that the seating capacity was insufficient.

The following programme was rendered in a manner that met with enthusiastic approval: Organ voluntary, J. C. Howe; overture, "Caliph of Bagdad," juvenile orchestra of Mefret's Institute; recitation, selection, Miss G. H. Cahalin; vocal solo, selection, Miss Della Delano; fancy dance, Miss Sadie Smithson; piano duet, Miss Gussie Menke and Mrs. E. C. Merritt; recitation, Miss Edith Wellington; barytone solo, Edward C. Boysen; specialties, J. Bockman; denticon solo, S. Thors; remarks, W. H. Barnes, P. G. M.

Worthy of special mention was the performance of the juvenile orchestra, which was encored three times. Proficiency was manifested in almost every number of the programme.

One feature of the entertainment that figured largely to its success was the humorous address made by J. S. Swan, who for half an hour kept the audience convulsed with merriment.

After the programme had been rendered the hall was cleared of chairs and dancing was indulged in until midnight.

Among the ladies and gentlemen present were:

U. S. G. Clifford, noble grand, and wife; Frank S. Worth, past grand, and wife; B. F. Wellington, secretary; George Able; Charles A. Wisewell; Judge Louderback; Reuben H. Lloyd; E. Schwerin Jr.; F. J. Smithson, vice-grand; E. G. Harrison, corresponding secretary; Thomas B. Upton; John A. Foster and wife; John Hutton and wife and Miss Tillie and Sophia Hutton; F. B. Voorhies; Silas Heywood; Captain John Williams; Louis Louderback; John Reed and wife; Miss M. Able; Mrs. Steve Ericson; Mrs. B. Yank; Mrs. F. D. Worth; X. Mefret; C. O. Poole, Robert Dross and wife, C. W. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dettmer, Thomas S. Hoin, Mrs. Charles A. Wisewell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Libbing and Miss Nettie Libbing, H. Perry, Mrs. B. F. Wellington and Miss Edith Wellington, Miss Nettie Cox, Mrs. B. A. Prindle and Miss Susie Prindle, Miss Emma McManus, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Donohue, Miss Eveline Reed, Mr. H. F. Secor, Mrs. L. D. Frichette, Harry C. Able, Mrs. Henry Monrad, Mrs. L. G. Sresovich, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barton, Miss Jessie Kilgariff, Miss Mamie Huggins, Mr. and Mrs. Antone Laumeister, A. D. Cheshire, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Burns, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Zollner, W. M. Lane, James H. Duncan, D. Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Augonnet of Sausalito, Robert B. Taylor.

"CHINA BASIN IS THE PLACE."

WHAT PROMINENT CITIZENS SAY OF THE VALLEY ROAD TERMINAL.

LET THE WORK BEGIN SOON.

A SUGGESTION THAT ONLY CALIFORNIA LABOR BE EMPLOYED IN CONSTRUCTION.

The clang of the hammer that drives the first spike in the valley railroad will arouse an echo that will be heard throughout the State. It will be one that the people generally will hail with rejoicing, for while heralding the beginning of a new and noble enterprise, it will also be the death-knell of railroad monopoly through our mountains and valleys.

Now that the grand obstacle has been overcome, the main question for San Francisco to consider is the terminal.

From interviews made by CALL representatives yesterday, the consensus of opinion was favorable to China Basin as an advantageous point. The cogent reasons are given by leading representatives of all the industries of the State. If it were put to a vote the basin would win by a large majority.

Relative to the construction of the road, those who know most about it say that there are laborers enough in the State already to do the work, and that it would be bad policy to invite an influx of men from the East with the expectation of getting employment.

From the following interviews it will be seen that the matter has been thoroughly discussed in all its phases.

O. F. von Rhein of O. F. von Rhein & Co., 513 California street, real estate, said:

I think the railroad should be a San Francisco enterprise, and that its terminal should be in San Francisco. That is about all that I would care to say about the matter at the present time.

C. C. Bemis, real estate, 324 Montgomery street, said:

If we get the China Basin as the terminal point for the road we have got the cream of the whole business. As it lies between Second and Fourth streets it is convenient in every particular. Of course the company will have to build bridges and make the proper extensions, which will cost money; but there is plenty of rock on Rincon Hill easy of access with which to do that at a minimum cost. It will give the company an opportunity to land their freight as cheaply as though the road went to San Jose, Oakland or Alameda. That part of it would make no difference to San Francisco. That location, in my opinion, is the key to the situation for us and will place us on equal terms with the Southern Pacific Company. It is indefinitely superior to any landing that might be had at North Beach or anywhere else on this side of the bay. It will also give equal facilities for using the Lombard-street dock and the union railroad, as well as in crossing the bay. At the present time I could not guess whether the road is going to San Jose from the basin or across the bay.

Behrend Joost, the president of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railroad Company, said:

I have no hesitancy in giving my opinion of the matter, from the simple fact that I have interests sufficient to entitle me to speak. Those interests, I know, are in common with the interests of the people of the State at large. The geographical position, as it were, of the China Basin renders it the most available locality for the terminus of the new road. It is close to Mission Creek and deep water, and is sheltered from the heavy northern storms of the winter. At that point American and foreign ships could take grain directly from the cars and thus save the expense of a double handling. It would also be a handy landing from San Mateo or San Jose. The road itself will not be only a San Joaquin Valley road, but a road for San Mateo, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties. I believe in the greatest good to the greatest number. My interests, of course, are in San Francisco and San Mateo counties, but I believe that I am unselfish in what I am saying. In speaking of the benefits along the line, I refer to what may be done in branch lines or feeders. These feeders I would propose to be composed of a series of electric lines, that would run by the house of nearly every farmer, conveying produce and passengers to the main line. The motive power would be cheaper than steam and the system would save hauling and develop the country rapidly.

Alexander T. Vogelsang, attorney-at-law in the Mills building, said:

The workshops and freight terminal of the new road will have to be south of Channel street, of course, but the passenger traffic must be handled from the foot of Market street. How will it get there? Why they cannot stop it. The public will demand it, that's all. If passengers are landed south of Market at best the people will have to ride into town on the street cars of the Southern Pacific Company, and that will never do. But I desire to say right here that by all means I want the road to go through Stockton.

Frederick Kaufman, grocer and real estate man at the southeast corner of Mission and Fifth streets, said:

My interests are at both ends of the road, you might say; that is to say, in this city and Fresno. I am so glad that we are going to have the road that I never thought of terminals until I saw the map in the CALL this morning. That convinced me that China Basin was far and beyond anything else that could be suggested. I am looking forward to an era of prosperity now which has never before visited the people of this State. This road is simply a part of the grand forward movement, and I only hope that no mistake will be made in the beginning of this enterprise.

James B. Allen, the hatter, who came very near defeating McGlynn for City Recorder, said:

As long as the road gets in San Francisco it suits me. The competing proposition is what we want. It would certainly make a great difference to me in freights.

M. McGlynn, president of the Labor Council, said:

The construction of the road would give labor to the unemployed, and that is what pleases me most. The working classes say: "Let us have the road." They are the workers, as well as the voters, and why should not their interests be subserved as well as others?

Robert Trewin, the steward of the Receiving Hospital, was one of the first men to pitch a tent at the present site of Fresno during the building of the Southern Pacific from Merced south. He was employed as a carpenter, but afterward located at Bakersfield, and was the originator of the Pioneer canal, now known as the Carr & Haggin irrigating ditch. He says:

I believe the new road will be a good thing for the State and San Francisco. I lived a number of years in the San Joaquin Valley and I know the facilities of that section. They are practically undeveloped, but the new road will do it. It looks to me, but of course I am not a railroad man, as though the line proposed would be built down through San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Benito counties and reach the valley through Pacheco Pass. In this way it could secure connection with the Monterey and Fresno road, which might, under the circumstances, become a branch of the valley road. About the terminal? Well, I don't know. It will be a good thing for San Francisco and the State, but just whether those lands should be given or leased by the Legislature I cannot say.

W. W. Jones, manager of the Fruit Auction Company at Battery and Jackson streets, said:

I have been a civil engineer a good portion of my life and consequently favor railroad building. I believe railroads should have all the facilities they require for terminals. I think the valley road will benefit the State at large and San Francisco in particular, but as to the giving or leasing of the lands for a terminal I am not prepared to speak as I have not given the matter sufficient thought to warrant an expression.

Frank Dalton of Dalton Bros., commission men, who was prominently spoken of as a likely appointee for Harbor Commissioner and who is an ex-president of the Produce Exchange, said:

I believe it is a good thing to have competition in every line of business. The leasing or granting of State lands to a railroad is a stimulant for competition. Every new road we get here, whether through State grants of terminals or not, helps to build up the State and city. That is what we need, but at the same time the fact should be considered that the labor of the State should be put to work and this is one way in which it could be done. We have enough of unemployed here to do the work and I hope they will get it.

Thomas Cazneau, who has heard more complaints of theatrical and traveling men about California only having one railroad, than any other man in the city, says:

The valley road is a good thing both for the State and city. While some people may think the granting of terminal facilities at China Basin to the new road involves selfish motives, I cannot overlook the fact that California is big enough to have, and ought to have, four or five railroads, and too much cannot be given by the State to bring this about. Every time such a proposition is considered it helps San Francisco and the State to the extent that it stirs up public sentiment and relegates siluri-anism to where it belongs. Let us have the Valley road, and as many more as the State can accommodate.

F. W. Dohrmann, president of the Merchants' Association, is in hearty sympathy with the road and is happy over the fact that the Legislature took the position it did in granting the tide lands of China Basin to the road. He said:

I am glad the Legislature took the stand it did and gave the road a terminal. There is one thing I would like to see, and that is that the work of construction be given to people who have lived in California for six months and not less. We have enough people here out of work to build the road, but just as soon as word goes forth that the road is to be built there will be a rush for California of other unemployed labor. This should be counteracted at once. The road itself will not mean an immediate relief of the present financial stringency, but will be a wheel within a wheel, which will have a tendency to bring about better times. Let us have the road by all means.

Charles Stepps, president of the Alma Mining Company, said:

The giving of the China basin tide lands to the valley road by the Legislature seems to meet with favor. I know that I am satisfied, for it is a good thing for the State and San Francisco. We need roads here and that is the way to get them.

Joseph King, Supervisor of the First Ward, says:

While I believe the road a good thing for the city and State, I am opposed to the donating of anything belonging to the people to a corporation. China Basin belongs to the people, and I do not see that the Legislature had any right to lease or give that land to any one. As far as the road is concerned it will be a good thing for the city, and also the State, but I do not like to see the people's property given away like that.

"AMOS HOWE" IS COMING.

A TYPICAL CALAVERAS FARMER WILL APPEAR IN BRUSIE'S NEW PLAY.

TO BE PRESENTED TO LOCAL THEATER-GOERS NEXT MONDAY EVENING.

Next Monday evening a type of an old-fashioned, big-hearted farmer from Calaveras County, "with a little bunch of

Frank W. Bacon, the Effective Young Actor.
[*From a photograph.*]

whiskers on his chin," will for the first time be shown to a San Francisco audience at Morosco's Grand Opera-house. Amos Howe is the name of the granger, and Frank W. Bacon, a young San Josean, will interpret his part and eventually straighten out all the complications and troubles in the play of "The Estate of Hannibal Howe."

The piece is a four-act comedy-drama by Judson C. Brusie, a member of the present Assembly from Sacramento, and is the second dramatic effort of the young statesman. Some two years ago, during idle hours, he wrote a play which he called "The Assemblyman" and in it tried to teach a political lesson. The hero was a political boss, who, strange to say, had no vices and was endowed with virtues galore. He produced the piece in his native city, himself appearing in the role of the reformer. It ran for a week and Brusie's aspirations as a playwright were somewhat chilled, but one bit in it made him decide to keep on persevering as a dramatist.

One small character in it, Silas Mulford, is taken from actual life, and though one that the dramatist had not considered of much importance it made the hit of the piece. Mulford was patterned upon an old farmer whom he had known intimately when a boy. So Brusie sat down and wrote a play with the farmer as a central figure, and on its production by a local stock company last January the play-goers of the capital city gave it a pronounced stamp of approval.

Bacon, who was for some years a newspaperman in San Jose, Mountain View, Mayfield and Napa, seemed to have been molded for the part, and in the language of an enthusiastic critic, "scored the success of his career. He has given an individuality and strong new flavor to the part of the humane, impulsive, loving old farmer that is artistic work in the highest sense. He has to deal with a part easily made ridiculous, but he carefully avoids going too far."

Some of the old man's experiences with the Salvation Army are novel and touching. For instance, when he meets "Lieutenant Good," who will, by the way, be played by the ex-Rev. Mr. Harris, and sees him trying to take a drunken man home, he has a long and interesting talk with the lieutenant, and finally aids him to take the inebriated one to a place of rest.

Ocean Steamer Passengers.

The Oceanic steamship Arawa, which arrived from Sydney yesterday, brought the following passengers: Sydney—Robert Chamberlain, J. L. Jansonius, James Harpes, Mrs. C. W. Graham, Mrs. Kimberley, G. Van Notton, Captain and Mrs. Yogren, Henry Farley, Mrs. Riley, Dr. J. Barr, D. Kingsley, J. E. Waller, Thomas Thompson, Dr. A. W. Monverie, Mrs. W. Cabecena, Mrs. F. W. Elliott, E. Gaillet, Douglas Ford, Fathers Kiely, O'Brien, Macy, O'Shea and Coleman. Auckland—A. P. Dryden, R. Lechner, W. G. Innes, Mrs. Alice J. Bottes, Mrs. Frances Hamilton, Archibald Fraser, A. H. Van Brunt, Thomas R. Jones, Charles Palliser, H. Marquiret, R. Sturdy, E. H. Kertland and wife, Howard R. Simpson and wife, W. C. Sisley, Mrs. M. Pullan and child. Samoa—John Blacklock. Honolulu—P. G. Camarinos, C. W. Ashford, Miss H. J. Dickson, D. C. Portius, Mrs. H. M. Van Holt, Mrs. Van Holt, Mrs. J. H. Chapin, F. G. Fischer and wife, C. R. Richardson, L. Perin, W. A. Kenny, Charles Supe, Mrs. R. J. Lellie, Mrs. Anna Kullak, Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Count von Platen, and eighty in the steerage.

The passengers from New York and Panama by the Colima, which came in yesterday, were: H. B. McKee, R. W. McKee, Mrs. Bentzen and two children, Rafael de Moro, S. Hawley, S. Maquival, Mrs J. L. Carpenter, and thirty-one persons in the steerage.

MONEY burns the pocket to buy the Almighty-dollar Cigar.

WRECK OF THE BARK RIDGWAY.

SUFFERING OF THE CREW OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL DURING A GALE.

A HEROINE OF THE OCEAN.

BRAVE MRS. SJOGREN WATCHED THE WOUNDED FOR THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS.

Among the passengers of the steamer Arawa, which arrived from Sydney yesterday morning were Captain N. P. Sjogren, his wife and four seamen, comprising the survivors of the bark Ridgway, now a dismantled wreck lying at the mercy of wind and tide on the rocks of Bellona Reef.

In the terrible experiences which preceded and followed the abandonment of the vessel Mrs. Sjogren, a pleasant little woman whose clear eyes denote a courageous spirit, proved herself a true heroine.

The Sarah E. Ridgway, a bark af 829 tons burden, owned by J. Ridgway & Sons of Philadelphia and flying the American colors, left Newcastle on January 10 bound for Singapore with a cargo of coal. On January 25 she struck the path of a terrible storm and was forced to heave to for several hours. That afternoon the gale raged with great violence and carried away the goosewing, the lower maintopsail and the foretopsail, leaving the ill-fated bark scudding along under bare poles, the sea breaking over her decks.

The next day the wind blew still fiercer and the heavy seas tore away the mainsail, wrecked the pilot-house and drenched the cabins. Both hatches were swept away and the water poured into the hold. Captain Sjogren called to Olsen, the ship's carpenter, to come aft and secure a covering for the main hatch. Olsen attempted to obey orders, but just as he reached the mainmast a mighty wave washed him overboard. The skipper seized a halyard and threw it toward the drowning carpenter, but it failed to reach him. A moment later another comber swept Henry Barley, a seaman, to his death. An effort to save him was alike unavailing.

The hurricane increased in violence, and, owing to the rolling of the bark, orders were given to cut away the fore and main topmasts. The sailors bravely responded. Soon the topmasts fell, and, dragging the mizzen topmast down, carried away the bowsprit. The rigging of the foretopmast struck a sailor named Olstrup, breaking his leg and rolling him into the scuppers. As he lay there bleeding, brave Mrs. Sjogren and two of the crew went to his rescue. It was dangerous even to be about the decks, but this did not deter the woman from helping the men carry the wounded man to the cabin. There she did all she could possibly do to ease his sufferings.

The sea soon claimed another victim. The mass of rigging impeded the work of the seamen, and while the crew were endeavoring to cut some of it away the water rolled over the port rail and carried a seaman with it. Like his mates Albert Schroeder died within reach of the life-saving line, which the elements prevented him from grasping. The survivors were appalled, but continued their work almost without hope.

The third day the gale died away for a few hours, but the sea still ran very high. In the afternoon a cyclone even worse than the storm they had gone through sprang up. While the crew took to the pumps and worked like beavers, Captain Sjogren tried to keep the vessel headed to the windward, but with little success.

In the cabin Mrs. Sjogren was trying to soothe the unfortunate Olstrup. The pitching and rolling of the vessel made it hard for her to keep her feet, but she steadied herself as best she could and bravely continued her self-appointed task.

The fifth day the storm moderated and a jury mast was rigged. By this time the bark was close on to Bellona Reef, and as the water was pouring into the hold, threatening to sink the vessel at any moment, it was decided to abandon her. Two boats were lowered. The injured Olstrup and another disabled sailor were placed in the one in charge of the captain. Mrs. Sjogren at once installed herself as nurse, and during the three days that they were adrift on the sea she kept a ceaseless vigil over the wounded.

At last the two boats reached Lady Elliott Island, where a landing was effected. There the survivors were taken care of by hospitable people, who gave them accommodations until they took passage for Sydney, at which port they boarded the Arawa for this city.

AFTER A SPIN

Your feet won't burn and ache if you use

BUCKINGHAM & HECHT'S BICYCLE SHOE.

$2.50 Oxfords
$3.00 Lace.

SOFT, PLIABLE, DURABLE, NEAT, LIGHT.

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NEW TO-DAY—AMUSEMENTS.

BALDWIN THEATER.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. (Incorporated), Proprietors
Second and Last Week!—Last Matinee Saturday!
MISS MARIE BURROUGHS,
Supported by Her Own Excellent Company, presenting Henry Arthur Jones' Powerful Play,
JUDAH
By Arrangement with E. S. WILLARD.

EXTRA---
SEATS NOW ON SALE
For the engagement beginning
MONDAY EV'NG., MARCH 18,
Of the queen of all Comic Operas,
THE FENCING MASTER
As presented by the Superlatively Splendid Organization of 60 Artists under the direction of F. C. Whitney. Chorus of 40; Orchestra of 30.

STOCKWELL'S THEATER.
S. F. A. Co.....Leonard Grover, Manager
Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
The Two Greatest Shows on Earth Combined in One.
$3500 Expenses This Star Week.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
AND THE
BLACK CROOK.
ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY.
Two Clowns. The Star Dog Circus.
The Monkey Circus.
A Great Army of Specialties.
The Glorious Pageant,
"The Shower of Gold."
Positively No Free List This Week.
Prices Just the Same—10c., 15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c.

MOROSCO'S GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
The Handsomest Family Theater in America.
WALTER MOROSCO....Sole Lessee and Manager
THIS EVENING AT 8,
Second Week and Regular Matinees.
EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION
Of Sims and Pettit's Great Melodrama,
IN THE RANKS!
Great Success of MAUD EDNA HALL.
EVENING PRICES—10c, 25c and 50c.
Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
Seats on Sale from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY'S CONCERTS
AT THE AUDITORIUM.
Herr FRITZ SCHEEL, Kapellmeister.
LAST WEEK!
TO-NIGHT—POPULAR CONCERT!
A Programme of Exceptional Brilliancy
Including Compositions by
STRAUSS, MOZART, SAINT SAENS, MENDELSSOHN, BRUCH, BIZET, LACHNER, SCHUBERT, MOSZKOWSKY.
Soloist MISS MARIE B. WILSON (Piano).
Saturday Evening--Popular Concert.
SUNDAY, MARCH 17.
IRISH NATIONAL NIGHT.
PRICES: Admission to Popular Concerts, 25c; Admission to Symphony Concerts, 50c; reserved seats 25c extra.
Seats on sale at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s daily, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Tivoli Opera House
MRS. ERNESTINE KRELING Proprietor & Manager
TO-NIGHT ONE WEEK ONLY
Grand Production Lecocq's Masterpiece,
GIROFLE--GIROFLA
Monday, March 18—"NANON."
In Preparation, BLUE BEARD JR. | Look Out for PRINCESS NICOTINE
Popular Prices—25c and 50c.

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MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL
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PROMENADE FAIR!
AMERICAN CONCERT BAND!
ALFRED RONCOVIERI, Director.
ILLUSTRATED MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT
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SPECIAL MUSIC!
ADDED FEATURES:
Turkish Theater! Royal Marionettes!
Mystic Illusions! Foster's Tamale Grotto!
General Admission With Reserved Seat 25c

CALIFORNIA THEATER
AL. HAYMAN & Co. (Incorporated).....Proprietors
THIS EVENING. | TO-MORROW, LAST MATINEE.
HOYT'S BEST COMEDY,
"A TEMPERANCE TOWN."
L. R. STOCKWELL as Mink Jones.
Specially selected cast from Hoyt's Theater, New York.
NEXT MONDAY
EMILY BANCKER in "OUR FLAT."

ALCAZAR THEATER.
SUCCESS!—SUCCESS!
CHARLES RIGGS'
NEW YORK COMPANY
IN
THE CLEMENCEAU CASE!
MISS ROSE STILLMAN as IZA.
THE SISTERS O'BRIEN
Late of the Alhambra Theater, London.
Prices—75c, 50c and 25c.
Next Week—The Society Drama,
"THE FROTH OF SOCIETY!"

ORPHEUM.
O'Farrell Street, Between Stockton and Powell.
GREAT AND PRONOUNCED HIT OF OUR NEW COMPANY!
LA REGOLANCITA AND SISTERS,
In Their Famous Fairy Ballet, for Two Seasons the Craze of New York City;
3—THE BROTHERS FORREST—3
Eccentric Musical Comedians, Direct from Europe;
MAGEE AND CRIMMINS,
In the Greatest of All Burlesque Boxing Acts;
LYDIA YEAMANS-TITUS, DELAUR & DEBRIMONT, and ADELE PURVIS OSBI, comprising the
GRANDEST SHOW IN THE CITY!
Reserved Seats, 25c; Balcony, 10c; Opera Chairs and Box Seats

FORTUNE TURNED IN HIS FAVOR.

RILEY GRANNAN HAD A GOOD DAY, TAKING THOUSANDS OUT OF THE RING.

THE FAVORITES DIDN'T WIN.

WHITESTONE DEFEATED REY ALFONSO AT A MILE IN FAST TIME.

After experiencing many varying reverses that would have disheartened many a less courageous bettor, Dame Fortune is beginning to smile on Riley Grannan, and with one more such successful day as he had yesterday, his losses during the meeting, which have been estimated anywhere from $30,000 to $1,000,000, will have been more than regained. While the daring young plunger did not in the true turf sense of the word "kill" the ring yesterday, he is accredited with taking from $10,000 to $12,000 out of it by the victories of Captain Rees, Ferris Hartman and Whitestone. Many of the bookies that eagerly sought his money before the tide of fortune turned in his favor became very wary as the day wore on, and when Riley skipped around the betting ring before the last run with his "bet you $400," the astute peneiler glanced at his sheet and was very apt to say, "Am pretty full on that, Riley; I'll take $100." They missed an opportunity, however, of getting some of the plunger's earnings back, for Mutineer did not finish in the first three.

It was a poor day for favorites, every first choice on the card being downed.

Lucky Dog scared all out of the first race and it was declared off, another being substituted in its stead, the second race being run as the first.

Contribution, the second choice, took the opening event, which was originally carded as the second race, with odds of 3½ to 1 against him. It was a five and a half furlong race, and the Arizona stable's sprinter led all the way, winning handily by three lengths from the even-money favorite, Royal Flush, backed down from 3 to 5. Carmel, at 30 to 1, finished third. Mahogany and Bernardo were both backed down several points.

Twelve youngsters found the flag in the half-mile race for two-year-olds, and by their antics at the post gave Starter Ferguson considerable trouble before he got them away to a good start. Leon L was a pronounced favorite, going to the post 7 to 5. Joan has been showing up well in work-outs and carried a heavy commission. Ferris Hartman opened at 10 to 1, and was backed down several points. Great respect is shown Naglee Burke's two-year-olds since he sprung Crescendo, and the books laid but 6 to 1 against Con Moto. Theresa K was backed down from a long price, but the other starters all receded in the betting.

The flag sent them away to an excellent start, the Macdonough filly, Donna Carlotta, showing first. Ferris Hartman, not among the first three when the flag fell, showed an exceptional flight of speed, and taking the lead the first eighth, led throughout and won in romping fashion by three lengths. The favorite Leon L was hard ridden to beat Donna Carlotta out half a length for the place.

Against a very ordinary lot, the best of which was Captain Rees, the seven-furlong run looked a good thing for Jack Richelieu and he went into the starter's hands a 7 to 10 favorite. The Captain was 11 to 5 at post time. Miss Ruth and the others looked to be in rather too speedy company for them.

It was a two horse run throughout, Captain Rees and the Schreiber horse fighting it out to the wire. A sixteenth from the wire Jack Richelieu looked to have the race won, but by some splendid riding "Moose" Taylor got Rees' head in front the last forty yards and kept it there. Miss Ruth was a good third.

With 101 pounds up and Griffin to ride Rey Alfonso was looked upon as something pretty soft and 3 to 5 against him was eagerly grabbed. A few figured that Flashlight would kill off the bay colt and accepted 3 to 1 against Whitestone. Sue Abbott was the rank outsider in the race—very rank.

Rey Alfonso, full of run, at once set sail out in front as the flag fell, with Sue Abbott at his heels at the first quarter. Flashlight then became the contending horse until well around the far turn, when Chorn moved up into second place with Whitestone, and he hit the stretch two lengths behind the favorite. Griffin took it comparatively easy down the stretch on Rey Alfonso until an eighth from home, when he saw he would have to do some riding. Running gamely under Chorn's urging, Whitestone gradually overhauled the favorite, and, despite all of Griffin's riding on the latter, beat him out a long neck. Flashlight was an ordinary third.

A five-furlong race for "mongrels" took the place of the first race, declared off. Centurion, at one time 2 to 1, backed down to 8 to 5, was a decided favorite, but ran second to Kathleen, a 4 to 1 chance, who led almost the entire distance, winning by three lengths. Chemuck was third, three lengths further away.

SUMMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1895.

594. FIRST RACE—Five and a half furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse $300.

Ind.	Horses, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.
391	Contribution, 102 (Griffin).....	1	1ł	1ł	13
571	Royal Flush, 105 (Chorn).....	2	2h	2h	23
537	Carmel, 95 (Burns).....	4	3½	3ł	3ł
588	Mahogany, 86 (R. Isom).....	3	4ł	4h	4h
583	Howard, 104 (Lloyd).....	5	6h	5h	5h
562	May Day, 101 (Riley).....	6	5h	6½	6½
392	Advance, 95 (Sloan).....	9	8h	7ł	7ł
583	Motto, 102 (Russell).....	8	7½	8ł	8ł
586	Warrago, 108 (Glover).....	10	10h	9ł	9ł
573	Kitty L, 75 (Frawley).....	11	11ł	10h	10h
586	Lonnie B, 88 (Chevalier).....	12	12ł	11ł	11ł
583	Sea Spray, 101 (N. Hill).....	7	9ł	12ł	12ł
582	Bernardo, 90 (A. Isom).....	13	13	13	13

Fair start. Won handily. Time, 1:07½. Winner, b. g., by imp. Dalwaendoch-Retribution.

Betting: Contribution 7 to 2, Royal Flush evens, Carmel 30 to 1, May Day 12 to 1, Howard 150 to 1, Mahogany 10 to 1, Lonnie B 15 to 1, Sea Spray 100 to 1, Advance 100 to 1, Motto 12 to 1, Warrago 50 to 1, Kitty L 40 to 1, Bernardo 9 to 1.

595. SECOND RACE—Half a mile; selling; two-year-olds; purse $300.

Ind.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	Str.	Fin.
574	Ferris Hartman, 109 (F. Carr)..6	12	13	
558	Leon L, 112 (Chorn).....	3	3½	2n
	Donna Carlotta 109 (Griffin).....	1	2ł	33
574	Nerva filly, 109 (Hinrichs).....	5	6ł	4h
558	Marionette, 109 (L. Lloyd).....	2	5ł	5½
	Joan, 109 (A. Covington).....	7	4ł	6ł
557	Theresa K, 109 (Peters).....	4	9ł	7ł
	Con Moto, 112 (R. Isom).....	9	11ł	8½
500	Idalia, gelding, 112 (Russell).....	8	8h	9ł
	Virgie A, 111 (Hennessy).....	8	7ł	10ł
	Harry O, 112 (McAuliffe).....	12	10h	11ł
542	Britannia, 109 (N. Hill).....	11	12	12

Good start. Won easily. Time, :49¾. Winner, b. g., by imp. Woodlands-Leonora.

Betting: Ferris Hartman 3 to 1, Leon L 8 to 5, Donna Carlotta 7 to 1, Joan 8 to 1, Nerva filly 12 to 1, Marionette, 8 to 1, Harry O, 60 to 1, Virgie A 80 to 1, Theresa K 30 to 1, Britannia 8 to 1, Con Moto to 1, Idalia gelding 150 to 1.

596. THIRD RACE—Seven furlongs; selling; purse $300.

Ind.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.
565	Captain Rees, 104 (Taylor)..2	1h	2ł	1ns	
576	Jack Richelieu, 111 (F. Carr)1	2½	1h	2ł	
529	Miss Ruth, 100 (Griffin).....	4	4ł	3ł	3ł
586	Wawona, 107 (Peters).....	3	5h	5h	4h
577	Ike L, 93 (R. Isom).....	5	3ł	4½	5ł
180	Florence Dickey, 95 (R. Isom)6	7	6ł	6ł	
526	Seaside, 101 (N. Hill).....	7	6½	7	7

Good start. Won driving. Time 1:27¾. Winner, ch. g. by George Kinney-Kate Clark.

Betting: Captain Rees 11 to 5, Jack Richelieu 7 to 10, Miss Ruth 8 to 1, Florence Dickey 12 to 1, Seaside 40 to 1, Wawona 100 to 1, Ike L 20 to 1.

597. FOURTH RACE—One mile; all ages; purse $400.

Ind.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.
566	Whitestone, 100 (Chorn).....	1	3ł	2l	1h
568	Rey Alfonso, 102 (Griffin)....4	1h	1ł	2h	
521	Flashlight, 91 (R. Isom).....	2	2ł	3h	2ł
570	Sue Abbott, 90 (Riley).....	3	4	4	

Good start. Won driving. Time, 1:40¾. Winner, b. h., by MacDuff-Becky Sharp.

Betting: Whitestone 13 to 5, Rey Alfonso 3 to 5, Flashlight 4 to 1, Sue Abbott 200 to 1.

598. FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse $300.

Ind.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.
551	Kathleen, 106 (Chorn).....	2	1½	1h	1h
355	Centurion, 111 (Hennessy)...6	3ł	2ł	2h	
561	Chemuck, 98 (Riley).....	3	4h	5ł	3h
561	Laurel, 90 (Burns).....	8	7h	4h	4½
590	Mutineer, 102 (Russell).....	7	8h	6ł	5ł
540	El Tirano, 88 (Chevalier).....	5	5h	7ł	6ł
589	Monroe, 100 (Crossin).....	4	6½	8h	7h
557	Valparaiso, 100 (N. Hill).....	1	2½	3h	8l2
584	Sissy Jupe, 98 (R. Isom).....	9	9	9	9

Fair start. Won cleverly. Time, 1:02½. Winner, blk. m., by Little Alp.

Betting: Kathleen 4 to 1, Centurion 8 to 5, Chemuck 10 to 1, Valparaiso 10 to 1, Mutineer 10 to 1, El Tirano 3 to 1, Laurel 20 to 1, Sissy Jupe 6 to 1, Monroe 100 to 1.

Around the Ring.

"Moose" Taylor's finish on Captain Rees was a very agreeable surprise to his friends, who feared the injury to his leg would prevent him from riding with his old-time cleverness.

Chorn had two winning mounts yesterday.

Jockey Chevalier was up in the saddle again yesterday, having entirely recovered from the injury to his leg, caused by being savaged by Jake Allen.

The judges have removed the ban of suspension from Willie Flynn, and the promising rider will endeavor to atone for any past faults by winning a block on every horse he rides, if such is possible.

Motto was again heavily backed in the second race, but ran disappointingly.

Asked by a friend if he beat the first race, Pittsburg Phil's answer was to go down in his pocket and withdraw a bunch of tickets on Royal Flush the thickness of a pack of playing-cards. He met with poor success throughout the day until the last race, when he pulled out somewhat by playing Kathleen.

Ed Purser bet some money on the "hot thing," Joan. The filly ran well at her first attempt and will probably do better next time out.

By Holly held some Centurion tickets on the last race.

Charley Quinn placed some bets on El Tirano. The delay at the post killed his chance of winning.

Abe Levy did not look as pleasant as usual after the Rey Alfonso race. He had a good bet down on the bay colt.

Grannan was reported to have won $5000 by the victory of Ferris Hartman.

Harry Harris, the partner of George Wheelock, took one bet of $1000 on Whitestone from Grannan.

One of the happiest men on the racetrack yesterday was Ferris Hartman, the popular comedian of the Tivoli. Barney Schreiber named his good Woodlands gelding after the man of mirth, and on each of the gelding's two former attempts the latter had been loyal to his namesake and had his checks down. Not only that, but Ferris whispered it around among the members of the company of which he is jester supreme that they had better have a bet down on Barney's youngster, and on his first start the Tivoli company was well represented at the track. The youngster ran unplaced and at his second start the comedian's horse talk was spent on ears that heard not. This time he finished third. Yesterday Ferris was alone in his glory, not even Phil Branson taking stock enough in Hartman's tip to get there in time to see the race. Well, yesterday he won and won easily, and the gay comedian was $300 richer in pocket. Ferris shook Carr by the hand as Felix passed in to the weighing-room, and returning to the betting ring was tendered an ovation by his friends. Stepping up on the block alongside of Barney Schreiber, the comedian, with a face radiant with smiles, raised his hat in acknowledgment of the courtesy. Turning to Phil McKim he said, "Didn't I tell you I was no gaod till the third act?"

Entries for to-day's running events:

First race, five-eighths of a mile, selling, non-winners—Mount Carlos 106, Ladameo 88, Kingsley 97, Myron 95, Rosalie 90, Julia Martin 90, Martinet 109, War Queen 108, Valparaiso 102, Ontario 100, Nipper 96.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Ferrier 108, Bellicoso 113, Quirt 100, Nebuchadnezzar 89, Captain Coster 86.

Third race, one mile, selling—Mollie R 85, Commission 101, Eckert 89, Idaho Chief 104, Hy Dy 101, Miss Buckley 87, Marietta 85.

Fourth race, half a mile, for two-year-old maidens; colts carry 112 pounds, fillies and geldings 109 pounds; entries close at 8:30 A. M.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Burmah 107, Terranova 86, Venus 98, Tim Murphy 117, Joe Cotton 107, Motto 103, Mainstay 103, Claquer 110, Major Cook 100, Fly 98, Hiram Argo 105, Ike L 94, Vulcan 102.

DAN BURNS WILL NOT PAY.

THE GHOSTS OF THE OLD EMBEZZLEMENT CASES AGAIN IN THE LIGHT.

HE SAYS THAT HE DID NOT EMPLOY ATTORNEY A. L. HART TO DEFEND HIM.

The half-forgotten suits which were brought against Dan Burns in the Sacramento courts, and in which he defended himself against charges of embezzling and misappropriating State money, were once more given publicity in a paper filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The document was Burns' answer to the suit of A. L. Hart to recover several thousand dollars in attorney's fees. He it was who defended Burns when the charges were being pressed against the ex-boss, and Hart thought his services worth a large amount.

As his answer shows, Burns, the defendant, is of a different opinion. He does not want to pay for the services rendered, and therefore denies that he owes Hart anything at all.

Upon a shortage in his accounts amounting to $31,734 64, which Burns, the then Secretary of State, could not satisfactorily account for, he was indicted by the Grand Jury of Sacramento and was tried in both the Police and the Superior courts of that county.

Hart set forth that he defended Burns on an indictment in the Superior Court of Sacramento on November 26, 1884; again on December 2, 1884, he defended Burns on six indictments for embezzlement and four for felony, and on November 24, 1885, he defended him and his bondsmen in a suit to recover the money missing. All these claims of Hart are mentioned in Burns' answer and his defense in each is the same. He says he never employed Hart to defend him and what was done by Hart was done gratuitously and unsolicited.

When the cases came up, the answer states, Hart offered his services, and he made no agreement as to fee or conditions. The defendant thought he was working gratuitously, and when it was all over and Burns had been released by the Sacramento courts, Burns went to his friend Hart and gave him $2000. This was not as a fee, the answer is careful to state, but was given as a sign of gratitude and as a sign that the value of Hart's services were appreciated. Hart held that the $2000 was the first payment on a $25,000 fee, but this Mr. Burns, through his attorneys, Estee and Miller, denies. It was purely a gift of gratitude for unsolicited services, and on that line the case will be fought.

AT LIBERTY ONCE MORE.

Mrs. Dean, the Counterfeiter, Is Now Out on Bonds.

Mrs. W. J. Farrow, alias Dean, was released from custody yesterday on bail. Secret Service Agent Harris consented to her bail being reduced to $1000, and Mrs. Henrietta Jansen and Miss Meta Jansen, of Berkeley, became sureties for her. Mrs. Dean will live with the Jansens in Berkeley until after her trial. She was brought over from the Alameda county jail by United States Marshal Baldwin yesterday afternoon, and as soon as her bond was approved she was given her liberty. When she reached the sidewalk in company with her friends she drew a long breath and exclaimed: "At liberty once more, thank God." If Mrs. Dean will only consent to assist the Government by turning State's evidence the case against her will be dismissed.

POLO-PLAYERS FROM THE NORTH.

ARMY OFFICERS FROM WALLA WALLA WILL PLAY AGAINST BURLINGAME.

THE PUBLIC MAY VIEW IT.

TALBOT CLIFTON WILL SOON START HIS DAILY COACH—A TANDEM CLUB.

The public will soon have an opportunity to get a taste of polo, and at the same time the polo-players at Burlingame will have their first chance to test their prowess against an outside team. The officers of the Fourth United States Cavalry, stationed at Walla Walla, have for some time been trying to arrange to play with the Burlingame people, and now about all the preparations have been made for a tournament to begin on the 30th of this month. The Riverside Polo Club has been asked to join in the tournment, but it is not certain yet that it will do so.

The Walla Walla people will bring down a team of five players, about a dozen ponies and a number of men to care for them. This all will cost a good deal of money, and, in order to help out, the Burlingame Club will charge an admission fee to the games. Special trains will be run from this city landing the visitors at the grounds. Tickets will be sold to the public covering the fare both ways and admission to the grounds.

The tournament will probably cover a week, with games on Saturday, the 30th inst., and the following Wednesday and Saturday. Until it is definitely known whether the Riverside Club will send up a team the schedule of games will not be settled upon.

The Walla Walla officers have been playing for some time, and several of them have had considerable experience in the East. The younger officers in the army have been playing polo of late years considerably, as it adds much to their horsemanship, particularly in teaching them command over their horses.

Lieutenant Cassat, a son of President Cassat of the Pennsylvania Railway is the most prominent member of the northern team and is an experienced polo-player.

The Burlingame team of four will be made up from a few regular players, namely: Harold Wheeler, H. R. Simpkins, R. M. Tobin, J. S. Tobin, John Lawson, W. P. A. Brewer, C. P. Tobin, J. P. H. Howard and H. H. Hinshaw. But C. P. Tobin and Brewer will probably be absent, and there remain very few to chose from. Judging from the remarks of visitors, old polo-players from India and the Eastern States, the Burlingame players would not rank very high on their fields. This is due to the fact that they have had no opportunities to play with crack players, just as men will never learn to play good billiards unless they have some practice with experts. So the Burlingame people do not look forward with great confidence to victory over the men from the north and the south, while they welcome the opportunity to get some good lessons. The men at Riverside are reported to play a fine game.

The polo grounds at Burlingame are in excellent condition at present—green, springy and smooth. They become dry and dusty in summer, as the club has no arrangement for watering them. However, a new ten-acre polo field is being laid out nearer the clubhouse, with pipes to supply water to keep it green the year round. It will be ready next year for permanent use.

Grounds are also being laid out for trap-shooting, and a supply of special electric traps has been brought from the East. This was an inducement for a number of trap-shooters to join the club lately, and that sport will in future be a feature of the club.

Talbot Clifton's new daily stage line from the Palace Hotel to Burlingame will be started as soon as the coach he had made in England arrives. He will probably run once a week or so as far as Menlo. The coach will leave the Palace Hotel in the morning and return from Burlingame in the evening. The distance covered will be nineteen miles each way. He will have the use also of the club coach, and two or three other members will take turns with him at the whip. The charge for passage will be about $2 50 with something extra for the box seat. To keep up the properly appointed coaches, care for the twenty-five thoroughbred horses and have everything "quite fit" will take a lot of money, and Mr. Clifton thinks he will be extremely lucky if he comes out even. But he will, he says, have given the people of San Francisco a taste of good old coaching.

Several of the men at Burlingame are starting a tandem club. Five or six of them have traps and tandem horses, and it is proposed to have periodical tandem meets once a week or so and drive on down toward Menlo or some other place where the roads are good, have a lunch together and then drive back home.

PHYSIOGNOMY AS A SCIENCE.

THE RIGHT AND TITLE TO A BOOK ON THE SUBJECT NOW ON TRIAL.

DR. J. SIMMS SAYS MRS. M. STANTON HAS INFRINGED HIS COPYRIGHT.

The taking of testimony in the case of Joseph Simms against Mary O. Stanton was continued before United States Commissioner Heacock yesterday. Mrs. Clara Foltz and Joseph D. Redding appeared as counsel for Dr. Simms, while Mrs. Stanton's interests were represented by Wheaton, Kalloch & Kierce and Fisher Ames. The trouble arose over a book on physiognomy which Dr. Simms copyrighted and published. Mrs. Stanton later published a book on the same subject and Dr. Simms now asserts that she pirated many of his ideas and took copious extracts from his volume.

The entire session was taken up by Mrs. Stanton in reading extracts from Dr. Simms' work and the corresponding passages in her own book. She then quoted from the works of other authors to show that they had published the same ideas years before Simms had ever thought of writing a book. She insisted upon making comments upon everything she testified to and Mrs. Foltz vigorously objected. Finally Mrs. Stanton was allowed to have her own way, as the Commissioner is only empowered to take the testimony as given and note the objections.

Attorney Wheaton had very little to do except correct an occasional lapse of grammar on the part of his client. In this respect Dr. Simms notes a number of lapses in Mrs. Stanton's book. For instance, "Where the noses of scientists is observed to be shorter and broader"; "Pug noses, hence pugnacity, the verb expressive of a quarrelsome disposition."

"Any schoolboy versed in grammar," comments the doctor, "could inform Mrs. Stanton that pugnacity is a noun and not a verb." He also accuses her of spelling Bradlaugh, Bradlaw; Laocoon, Laokoon; Hercules, Herakles," and Patrick Henry, Henri.

Toward the close of the session Mrs. Stanton began reading from a book written by Professor Ross of Edinburgh over a century ago. It was bound and had the appearance of a bulky volume. Mrs. Foltz, after a time, became a little suspicious, and going around to Mrs. Stanton's chair, found that lady reading from a manuscript copy of the book. She at once objected, and Mrs. Stanton's attorney remarked that her objection was well taken, as the original volume should be produced. Commissioner Heacock ordered all the testimony in that line stricken out. The case will be continued this afternoon.

A SCHOOL IN THE WOODS.

It Will Be Opened at Cazadero for Missionary Purposes.

A missionary extension summer school will be held in Elim Grove, at Cazadero, in June. This will be the first summer school held on this coast distinctively for young people. It will be undenominational and without distinction as to sect. The object will be the dissemination of missionary knowledge and recreation. The missionary extension movement has been officially represented by about thirty representatives of the denominational boards of missions, including the Christian Endeavor Society.

Eminent speakers from the East and West are secured for special addresses. Hundreds of young people will attend. Miss Mindora Berry, the Pacific Coast secretary of the "movement," is pushing the work of preparation. Elim Grove is the old camping ground of the Bohemian Club, and has a reputation for its natural beauty. The precise date of the assembly has not been officially announced.

THE AWFUL SIEGE OF DELHI.

EXPERIENCE OF MRS. HARRIET TYTLER DURING THE REIGN OF TERROR.

EXECUTIONS AND MURDERS THE ORDER OF THE DAY—AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

There are few women whose lives have been so eventful and thrilling as that of Mrs. Harriet Tytler, who is now in the city lecturing on India. Mrs. Tytler enjoys the distinction of having been the

Mrs. Harriet Tytler.
[From a recent photograph.]

only woman who was present at the terrible siege of Delhi, which shocked the stoutest hearts and drove men to madness.

Mrs. Tytler belongs to a race of soldiers. Her father was an officer, her husband an officer and she is a mother of officers. She is now 65 years of age, and fifty of these years have been spent in Indian garrisons. She is a pleasant little woman, bright and intelligent.

"I was born in India," she said yesterday. "I am a Hindustanee by instinct, and pray to my Maker in that tongue. I have had an eventful career. My mother was a woman of French descent, who married my father in England. They returned to India shortly after their marriage and a few years later I was born. Almost the first thing I can remember is a trip with my parents up the Ganges. There was a dreadful famine in the country at the time, and both banks of the river were lined with human beings who were dying of starvation. We went to the assistance of some, but could afford the poor wretches but little relief. In time of famine the Ganges is fairly covered with corpses or skeletons. The natives believe the river is sacred, and all they pray for is that their bodies may be washed in its waters after life has fled."

Mrs. Tytler then went to England to be educated, and on her return to India she heard of her father's death. She was married to Colonel Robert C. Tytler soon after and followed him into the fever-stricken districts of the peninsula. The great experience of her life, however, was at the massacre and siege of Delhi, where she was the only woman with the troops.

"I look back upon that terrible period in my history with pain and horror after all these years," said Mrs. Tytler. "I could have escaped the sufferings that fell to my lot afterward had I not decided to remain by my husband's side. He entreated me to leave Delhi while there was yet time, but I declined to do so.

"During the siege I lived with my two children in a cart covered with rugs. I was doing nicely until June 21, 1857, when my son, whom I christened Stanley Delhi-Force was born. It was a bright moonlight night and the shells were falling about us everywhere. All the clothing I had for the little stranger was a piece of flannel. I was my own nurse, and had little comforts to enjoy, but our danger was so imminent that I did not think of inconveniences.

"During the time we were there I saw men butchered by fiends as if they were cattle. I saw battalions mowed down like grass to the cry, 'No quarter.' Executions, assassinations, crimes of every description were so frequent we became in a way hardened to all we saw. My family had escaped the massacre with a poor supply of clothing and of course we suffered terribly. The bombardment was incessant, and shells burst about us in every direction. Yet through it all my little baby never winked an eye."

The story of Mrs. Tytler's life during the great Sepoy rebellion reads like a romance. She gives a curious explanation of the causes that led to the mutiny, the main one being the alleged fact that the English greased the cartridges for the Mohammedan soldiers. Her husband's regiment deserted him almost to a man, but he was well thought of by his officers, and as a result they spared the lives of himself and family.

Mrs. Tytler will deliver the first of a series of lectures at the old Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Sutter street this afternoon. She will relate reminiscences of the rebellion and with the aid of curios brought with her from India will give an illustration of the scenes of horror she saw and the privations endured for so many years.

Dick McDonald's Note.

The Pacific Bank has commenced suit against R. H. McDonald Jr. to recover the amount of a note for $51,338 93, made by him in favor of the bank. The note does not represent a single loan, but has accumulated smaller sums at various times, until its present figure was reached. It represents Dick's indebtedness to the bank with the exception of about $140.

COUGHING is at once stopped by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Keep it always in the house.

MR. M'BIRNEY'S PAIR OF WIDOWS.

ONE COMES FROM THE EAST TO CLAIM THE HOMESTEAD OF THE OTHER.

A QUEER LEGAL TANGLE.

HOW A GAY DECEIVER WAS SUPPORTED BY TWO CONFIDING WOMEN.

Samuel McBirney was a gay deceiver who lived and died in the trusting smiles of two wives who loved and supported him, and he is probably even now chuckling in glee over the legal tangle which his evil ways made of the women's affairs. He was married first in Ohio. In 1874 he came to California, and while still fettered to his Ohio love he bestowed the remnant of his affections upon a Western woman who was divorced from her husband, and, as she thought, legally married her.

With extensive assistance from wife No. 2 McBirney succeeded in acquiring some little property, and upon this and a trifle that now and then came from Ohio he managed to live in peace and to work but little. When he died his local widow filed a homestead upon the property which she and McBirney owned in commen. But the news of the death of the doubly wedded McBirney traveled eastward rapidly, and the widow in Cincinnati sent out here to see what property her long-absent husband had left. She found first of all a house and lot on Pine street, near Broderick, in this city, and living upon it was Mrs. McBirney No. 2 and a family of three grown-up children. Mrs. McBirney found, too, that a homestead had been filed on the property, and this she moved to set aside. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Slack, and for purely legal reasons the Eastern Mrs. McBirney's petition was granted, and the homestead has been set aside to her.

By the testimony submitted yesterday it was shown that McBirney's course of deception was complete and premeditated.

Mrs. Mary A., who was the Ohio wife, through her attorney, submitted letters which her recreant spouse had written to her, and also the marriage certificate dated years ago back in the '60's, which bore testimony to the fact that she and McBirney were one.

Mrs. Eudoxia McBirney, who was the California wife, had an answer to the certificate, however. Her husband had told her, she said, that years before he had married her he had met a woman in the East, that she had borne him a son, but that the woman had never been anything to him. To quiet her he had said, he had forged a marriage certificate, and although she kept it and believed in it, it meant nothing. It was wife number 2, however, whom he was deceiving, for the certificate showed on its face that it was a legal document.

Mrs. Eudoxia McBirney showed also that the property upon which the homestead had been filed was purchased almost entirely with her money after her marriage with McBirney, but here a strange turn of the law takes it from her. Unfortunately, as was said by the court, she never had been the wife of McBirney and could therefore have no claim upon community property. On the other hand Mrs. Mary A. McBirney had always been her husband's wife, so to speak, and half of all property which he left at his death belonged of right to her. It made no legal difference, so far as the case under trial was concerned, whose money purchased the property so long as McBirney had a lawful title to it, and it then became community property between himself and his true wife. She, therefore, was given the homestead.

Mrs. Eudoxia McBirney has still another chance, however. In a civil action she can show that it was her money which bought the property, and so little was McBirney financially interested in it her attorneys have no doubt that it will all be given back to her.

MUST PAY THE BOND.

Charles A. Bayly's Drugstore Attached by the Sheriff.

Sheriff Whelan placed a keeper in charge of Charles A. Bayly's drugstore at 227 Grant avenue yesterday morning.

Bayly is one of the bondsmen of Alice Adrien, the keeper of a disorderly house at 722 Commercial street, who was charged with keeping two minors in her resort and who forfeited her bail after a ruling of Judge Wallace made it apparent that she stood a good chance of conviction.

Bayly qualified in the sum of $5000, saying he owned $10,000 worth of property. The defendant did not appear in court when her case was called on Tuesday last and Judge Wallace ordered her bonds forfeited. It was in a suit begun by the city and county to recover the amount of the bail that the attachment was levied. The other bondsman, P. Mialana, a saloon-keeper at 142 Geary street, has, since the bond was given, sold a portion of his property, saying that the woman told him that she had obtained other sureties and that he was released.

Three Kinds of Smokers

Converts to the "Robert MANTELL" Cigar are of three kinds: 1. Those whose brand was a 10c cigar and who found that the "Mantell" was much better. 2. Those who smoked more expensive ones and found the "Mantell" just as good. 3. Those who smoked the best 5c cigar they could find and found in the "Mantell" (for the first time among 10c cigars) an inducement to pay the difference.

A high-grade NATURAL flavor Havana. 10c, 2 for 25c and 3 for 25c—according to size. All dealers.

THE WERTHEIMER COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents, 13-15 Battery St.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

BARGAIN-DAY SPECIALS IN NEW SPRING GOODS

The EXTRAORDINARY VALUES that have thus far attracted so much attention to our new Spring stock are TOTALLY ECLIPSED in

TO-DAY'S GREAT LEADERS.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

At 15 Cents.

146 pieces DOUBLE-FOLD SUMMER SUITING, in mixed and checks, spring shades, extra value for 25c, will be offered at 15c a yard.

At 25 Cents.

79 pieces 38-INCH PLAIN COLORED FRENCH SURAH SERGE, in a great variety of shades, value for 50c, will be offered at 25c a yard.

LADIES' SHOPPING BAGS.

At 15 Cents.

50 dozen BLACK LEATHER SHOPPING BAGS, 9-inch size, plain and with outside pocket, worth 35c each, will be offered at 15c each.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

At 3 Cents.

No. 5 ALL-SILK, SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, in all bright shades, will be closed out at 3c per yard.

At 4 Cents.

No. 7 ALL-SILK AND SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, in all bright colors, will be closed out at 4c per yard.

At 7½ Cents a Yard.

No. 12 ALL-SILK, SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, in all bright colors, will be closed out at 7½c per yard.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

At 40 Cents.

50 dozen LADIES' 8-BUTTON LENGTH MOUSQUETAIRE AND BIARRITZ UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, in fancy shades (odd sizes) regular price $1, will be offered at 40c a pair.

At 40 Cents.

50 dozen LADIES' BIARRITZ DRESSED KID, in tans and black (odd sizes), regular price $1, will be offered at 40c a pair.

MEN'S NECKTIES.

At 10 Cents.

50 dozen MEN'S SILK SCARFS, in teck and four-in-hand shapes, satin lined, extra good value for 25c, will be placed on sale this day at 10c each.

LADIES' JACKETS.

At $1.95.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKETS, of diagonal twilled cloths, cheviots and beaver cloth, worth from $10 to $12 50. These are odd sizes and will be closed out at $1 95 each.

At $3.50.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKETS, of Oxford gray, mixed brown, tan diagonal and Havana brown cheviot, with full sleeves, large revers, etc., worth $8 50, will be closed out at $3 50 each.

EXTRA SPECIALS!

5 cases SHEETING, TWILLED MUSLINS AND CANTON FLANNEL, badly damaged by oil, to be sold to-day at half cost.

500 pieces HEAVY DARK AND MEDIUM TENNIS FLANNEL (10c grade), at 6¼c a yard.

J. O'Brien & Co.
MURPHY BUILDING,
Market Street, corner of Jones,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ANOTHER TERM FOR SMITH.

HE WOULD HAVE DONE BETTER HAD HE HELD HIS TONGUE LAST FRIDAY.

A QUICK CONVICTION FOR THE CAR ROBBERY—WILSON'S RECORD.

John Smith, who raised such a scene in Judge Wallace's courtroom last Friday morning, is probably wishing he had held his tongue. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for robbing a grocery, and it was intended to let the charge of robbery for holding-up a Jackson-street car drop. On account of his behavior, however, the charge was brought to trial yesterday, and within a few minutes after the case went to the jury he was convicted. He will be sentenced for the second charge next Monday.

Some sympathy and considerable criticism were caused by the sentences which Judge Wallace imposed on Smith and his partner in crime, John Wilson, last Friday. Wilson was given forty years on two charges of robbery and Smith was given twenty years on one charge. It was pleaded in favor of the two criminals that both were only 17 years of age, and also that they then appeared for the first time before a court as defendants. In view of this fact and because Judge Wallace imposed the full limit in each case, the court was severely commented upon on all sides, but a letter from Portland, Or., setting forth the record of John Wilson, shows that Judge Wallace was not far wrong in his judgments.

The letter is from Detective H. D. Griffin of the Portland police force, to Detective Ed Griffin of the local police. It is as follows:

Sir: Yours of the 10th came to hand, and also the photos. Among the bunch is one very familiar face, No. 12,533, whom you call Wilson. He is known to us from childhood and was raised near here. In the year '89 he was arrested here by Detective Barry and myself for stealing a watch from a man on the East side of the river, but was turned over to his parents, who lived in the State of Washington at a place called Washongal. In 1891 he was arrested by Detectives Summers and Day for robbing a boat house with two others, and was turned over to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. He was at that time registered as 17 years of age. His name is Charles Donnelly, alias "Kid" Donnelly.

On March 22, 1893, he was arrested in company with a man named Lewis by Simmons, Gaetzmacher, Hokapple and Griffin for robbing the residence of L. F. Chemin in this city. It was a daylight job and the property was recovered. This time he gave the name of John Keiman, and after a trial he was sent to the Oregon "pen" for a term of four years. After a short time he was sent to the reform school, and remained but a short time there. Then he escaped, and the next thing we heard of him was from Seattle in 1893, when he, in company with some one else, was arrested by an officer for doing a job in the nighttime. While the officer was in the act of ringing for the patrol wagon Donnelly showed fight, and after an exchange of shots Donnelly was wounded by being shot in the stomach. He recovered some time after when he was sent to the Walla Walla "pen." for one year and was released in the latter part of 1894. We heard he spent one night here after his release, but which way he went we cannot tell. He is a first-class man; he is also dangerous; he has been paying some attention to safe work of late years. * * *

H. D. GRIFFIN.

Wilson has been taken to Folsom prison. On the way up he fought several times to free himself from Deputies Riley and Gibney, who went with him, and it was only after putting all the shackles possible upon him that he was finally safely landed. The police expect to receive record of Smith in a few days.

QUEER DINNER FAD IN PARIS.

From the Shoulders Up the Guests Appear in Historical Attire.

Paris has a novelty in the way of dinners.

CONFESSION OF A TRAIN-WRECKER.

A SENSATIONAL LETTER OFFERED IN THE RAILROAD STRIKERS' CASE.

ITS AUTHOR OUT OF REACH.

CHARLES O'BRIEN WRITES THAT HE WAS PAID $400 TO DESTROY THE SACRAMENTO TRESTLE.

One of the most exciting and sensational episodes in the trial of the strikers, John Cassidy and John Mayne, developed yesterday in the United States District Court.

Attorney Monteith, for the defense, had J. R. Hughes, president of the A. R. U. lodge of Sacramento on the stand. The witness testified to the receipt of a certain letter on the 16th of July, and identified the communication, but when it was offered in evidence by the defense the attorneys for the prosecution objected, and after a long and exciting argument, during which the jury was excused, Judge Morrow sustained the objection and further testimony on the epistle was barred.

One of the strongest points made against the defendants was the alleged connection of A. R. U. men with the train wreck in Yolo County on July 11, in which Engineer Sam Clark and a number of soldiers were killed, and for which crime S. D. Worden is now under sentence of death.

The communication ruled out of the trial reads:

City July 12th 1894.

President of the A. R. U. Sacramento
Sir

When you get this I am far away a friend of mine mailed this. I am the men wich made the trestel wreck. I got 4 hundert dollars for the work One men wich hired me was a heavy dark men, one was a man wich had a soldiers coat on under his overcoat. They said that they could hired plenty of men for 13 Dollars a month to play soldiers, so a few to be killed would make no difference, they were cheap. I write you this that you are any of the boys are not guilty. The men send me away and told me to say nothing, but if I am a ———— I will not see others suffer for what I have done.

I was sick and no work, hungery and did not no what I was doing, and the men told me it was allright.

forgive me
your friend not fiend
Charles O'Brien.

When Hughes was questioned after the court had adjourned for the day, he said:

"There were four or five A. R. U. men present when I received, opened and read the letter. I consulted the attorney employed in the Worden case and he advised me to lock it up in a safe and have it ready whenever he called for it. He never asked for it and I sent it to Mr. Knox for use in the present trial at Mr. Knox's request."

W. W. Craig, who was Secretary of the Sacramento A. R. U. lodge during the strike, had this to say regarding the supposed author of the letter:

"July 11th at 1:15 P. M., a man calling himself Charles O'Brien took me outside of the A. R. U. headquarters and told me that he was an A. R. U. man and that he had loosened the rail that caused the wreck over the Yolo. He asked me for money to enable him to get away. I told him to meet me in half an hour, when I would probably be able to assist him. I sought Knox and we soon ascertained that he was not a member of our organization. When we went to keep my appointment he was not there.

"I again saw O'Brien on the 17th of January last. He was in the United States District Attorney's office. I got Melvin Hatch, who was with me, to shadow O'Brien while I reported the matter to Attorney Monteith. Hatch failed to keep track of O'Brien and neither I nor any of us have seen this man O'Brien since. He is a man about 5 feet 5 inches high. He had a mustache of a light color when I first saw him, but when I saw him in the Federal building his mustache was black. His eyebrows were lighter than his mustache and his hair was light. I believe his eyes were blue, but am not sure. He had a thin face, with a peaked nose. In form he was heavy set, and I judged him to be between 35 and 40 years old. He carried his head down in his shoulders and had a broad, Irish brogue; when talking he avoided looking you in the face. But the most marked peculiarity about him by which he could be unmistakably identified was that two fingers were missing from one of his hands—the fore and middle fingers. When I first spoke to him there was a man, evidently his companion, standing a short distance away. They walked away together."

According to the statements of some of the Oakland strikers O'Brien and his companion appeared in their town about the 13th of July. The companion gave his name as Barrett and played the leading role. Charles Fink, who saw the men, says:

"I first met Barrett on Wood street, near Gough, in Oakland, about two days after the wreck. He accosted me and asked me if my name was Fink and said he would like to speak to me in private. He showed me an A. R. U. card, which I believe was from the Sacramento union. We went to the back room in Hampton's saloon. He told me he was from Sacramento and added that he was implicated in the wrecking of Sam Clark's train. I stopped him and said I did not want to know anything about it, that we were not wrecking trains and didn't want anything to do with any one who did wreck them. He then told me that he was broke and wanted 25 cents to get his hair cut and to get a shave, and I gave him 60 or 70 cents. When I first saw him he had a mustache, but about two hours later he appeared with his hair cut and his face shaved clean. I asked him if he was trying to disguise himself. He answered that he was and that the officers were after him.

"I did not see him again until the next day at about 10 A. M., when I spoke to him on Wood street. While we were conversing a man came up, whom Barrett introduced as O'Brien. He informed me that O'Brien was with him at the wreck and that detectives were after them both. They said they wanted $100 each, in order to leave the country by steamer. I answered that we had no money for any one and that we were not paying any one for wrecking trains.

"Another day I was in the committee-room when Barrett and O'Brien came in. The latter said Ben True was after him, and asked to be concealed. O'Brien seemed to be very much excited, and said he had to have money enough to get out of the country or he would give the whole thing away. Barrett got exceedingly angry, pulled a 'gun' and called O'Brien a vile name, at the same time exclaiming that he would blow his head off if he thought he was going to give anything away. I got between them, made Barrett put up his gun and put O'Brien out of the room.

"A day or two later in the committee-room, a section-hand named Patrick Courtney accused Barrett of being a spotter and said he had a Southern Pacific pass in his pocketbook. He said he saw him in deep conversation with Kellogg, the chief of the Southern Pacific deputies at the mole, and saw him going into Superintendent Wilder's office. The section-hand wanted to give him a licking right there, but we kept them apart, and appointed a committee of two to go with Barrett to his room to see what he had in his pocketbook, as he refused to show what it was in the committee-room. I have not seen Barrett since."

Charles Hall, one of the committeemen delegated to accompany Barrett, says that when they reached Barrett's room they found another man there, and Barrett refused to show his pocketbook.

Several other members of the A. R. U. corroborated in one particular or another the various incidents narrated by Mr. Fink.

Asked why Barrett and O'Brien had not been given into custody they said that they were endeavoring to secure evidence sufficiently conclusive to warrant such action, but that up to the time of the disappearance of the men they had not been able to do so.

It is proposed to use the letter referred to as the basis of a plea for pardon for Worden, whose prayer for a new trial is now pending in the Supreme Court.

The defense expects to conclude its testimony to-day. It is believed there will be no rebuttal witnesses put on by the prosecution.

TOWING A BIG VESSEL TO SEA.

THE SHIP GEORGE SKOLFIELD SAILS THE BAY ON HER WAY NORTH.

LATEEN CRAFT IN BUNTING.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL ACT RELATIVE TO ACCOMMODATIONS ON VESSELS.

The ship George Skolfield was hauled to sea by the tug Fearless yesterday and the people along the water front were treated to a pretty scene as the big vessel towed by the handsome tug passed down the bay.

The potent power of steam over sail is never so apparent as when a great ship, obedient to the dominant tug that resistlessly drags her forward, follows with seeming servility in the white bubbling path of the small craft ahead. Yet more expressive and impressive is the simile when the strong little vessel binds herself close to the huge hull and drives it forward. It is great, bulky helplessness and small, irresistible force.

The big ship while thus drawn away by the tug is bound for the north with a large passenger list of white and Chinese hands for the salmon fisheries and machinery and boats for the canneries.

Yesterday being the birthday of Humbert, King of Italy, several Italian vessels in the harbor were patriotically decorated with flags, and down in fishboat basin the little lateen craft fairly blossomed with bunting.

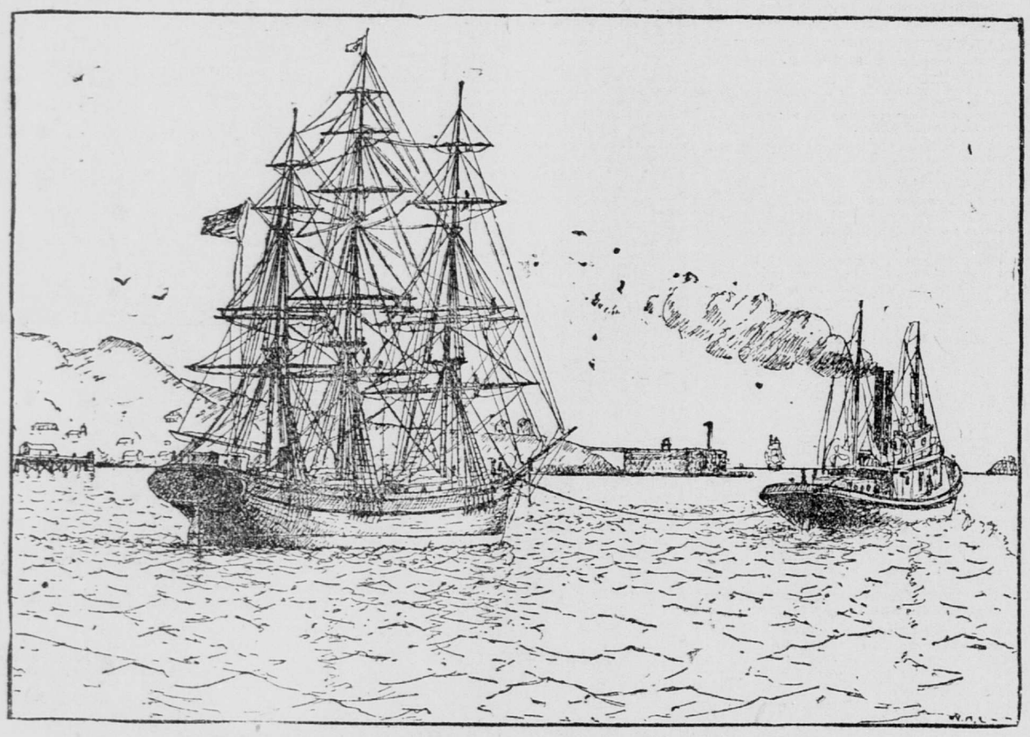
The body of a female infant was found in the water at the foot of Fillmore street yesterday.

In the new Congressional act providing for the deductions from the gross tonnage of vessels of the United States, to take effect April 1, 1895, the following, relating to the accommodation of the crew, appears:

Every place appropriated to the crew of the vessel shall have a space of not less than seventy-two cubic feet, and not less than twelve superficial feet, measured on the deck or floor of that place, for each seaman or apprentice lodged therein.

Such place shall be securely constructed, properly lighted, drained and ventilated; properly protected from weather and sea, and as far as practicable properly shut off and protected from the effluvium of cargo or bilge-water, and failure to comply with this provision shall subject the owner to a penalty of $500.

Every place so occupied shall be kept free from goods or stores of any kind not being the personal property of the crew in use during the voyage, and if any such place is not kept free the master shall forfeit and pay to each seaman or apprentice lodged in that place the sum of 50 cents a day for each day during which any goods, as aforesaid, are kept in the place after complaint has been made to him by any two or more of the seamen so lodged. No deduction from tonnage shall be made unless there is permanently cut in a beam and over the doorway of every such place the number of men it is allowed to accommodate with these words: "Certified to accommodate —— seamen."



THE FEARLESS TOWING THE GEORGE SKOLFIELD TO SEA.
[*Sketched for the "Call" by W. A. Coulter.*]

FROM THE ORIENT.

The Steamer China Arrived From the Seat of War, Bringing Latest News Early This Morning.

The steamer China arrived from the Orient at 1 o'clock this morning. She had twenty-six cabin passengers on board, among whom were Compte Le Marios, Dr. Muller and Dr. J. M. Flint. The voyage over was uneventful. It was made in quick time—fourteen days.

Advices received regarding the war situation do not record any startling changes in the situation since the last news was received. The Japanese papers claim that the reports received from the scene of the fighting are conflicting, and that the Chinese papers wilfully misrepresent the situation. The suicide of Admiral Ting and other high officials is confirmed. On February 26 the Japanese were attacking Haicheng.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

T. J. STEPHENS, A STATIONER, FINDS THAT IT DOES NOT RUN SMOOTH.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT WHILE PRESIDENT OF THE OWL COMPANY.

T. J. Stephens was arrested yesterday afternoon on two warrants charging him with misdemeanor embezzlement.

Stephens was president and manager of the Owl Stationery Company, 406 Montgomery street, which was sold out by the Sheriff on January 18 last. The other directors were: H. B. Barbee, 142 San Jose road; A. Barbee, his wife; E. R. Barbee, his sister, and J. F. Bassett.

The complaining witness is H. B. Barbee. In one complaint he alleges that Stephens misappropriated stock, consisting of rubber stamps, printed letter heads, memorandum books, pencils and mucilage, of the value of $16 95, which he gave to the Contra Costa Laundry Company in payment of his laundry bills. In the other complaint he alleges that Stephens exchanged stationery goods for fancy tables and other Chinese goods, which he presented to his friends.

Barbee said they formed themselves into a company in April, 1893, to buy out the former proprietor of the store, a man named Thistle. There was between $5000 and $6000 worth of stock in the store, and during the nine months they were in business about $2500 worth of new stock was purchased. They were doing a business of from $900 to $1000 a month, but when the bills given for the purchase money of the stock became due there was only enough money to pay one, and they were compelled to go into insolvency. An expert had taken stock prior to that and his report was that there was only about $500 worth of goods in the store. When Stephens was asked where the money or stock had gone he said he didn't have it in his pocket.

Barbee declared that Stephens had not only paid his laundry bills with stock, but also the bills of his tailor and shoemaker.

Thomas J. Stephens.
[*From a photograph.*]

Stephens had a different story to tell. He denied misappropriating any portion of the stock and said that Barbee's action in having him arrested was due to family differences. He and Barbee's sister, who was one of the directors of the company, had been engaged to be married for the past three years, and since the engagement was announced Barbee had moved heaven and earth to break it off. He had circulated the most scandalous stories about him to injure him in the eyes of Miss Barbee and her friends. He was now employed by W. J. Patton, who purchased the stock at the Sheriff's sale, which was of itself a refutation of the charges against him. If he felt disposed, he said, he could make it uncomfortable for Mr. Barbee.

A Shipping Firm Collapses.

The Charles Dietrick shipping firm has gone out of existence after a perilous life of many years. At one time they operated the steamers Homer, Truckee, Farallon, Alice Blanchard and South Coast, but careless and unbusiness-like methods lost them their charters, until only the steamer South Coast remained. The difficulty yesterday between Dietrick and Charles Higgins, the vessel's manager, cost the failing firm their last boat, hence the total collapse.

WHEN THE
MILLENIUM
COMES
There will be no more COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP or CONSUMPTION. Until that time use HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR for the alleviation of these distressing and prevalent complaints. C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton St., New York, and for sale by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

SPOKE OF GEORGE ELIOT.

JENKIN LLOYD JONES DELIVERS A PLEASING LITERARY LECTURE.

HE SAID THAT THE AUTHOR'S GREATEST BOOK IS "DANIEL DERONDA."

A lecture on George Eliot was delivered last evening at the Second Unitarian Church, Capp and Twentieth streets, by Jenkin Lloyd Jones. The church was crowded with an audience largely composed of ladies, who appeared to appreciate the interesting discourse.

Mr. Jones said that only a mind used to criticism and broadened by culture could do justice to the subject. It was fitting that the name of the great woman should be hidden as becoming great souls. It is only the little artist who desires to see his name made public.

George Eliot was rather revealed by her work than hidden behind it. In her work there is evidence of the most marvelous encyclopedic mind of the present century. She was endowed with the power of penetrating away into motives; she was the analytical chemist of conduct, and her work reveals a noble philanthropy. Here, too, is revealed the religious heart. She was a scholar, a philosopher, a reformer, a devotee.

Under these four heads Mr. Jones continued his lecture, taking up her books. The story of Romola was beautifully told by the lecturer, who here and there interrupted the narrative with criticisms, or rather, eloquent praises for the respective beauties of Romola. "The scholar in this book," said he, "uses her scholarship to advance the cause of righteousness."

Mr. Jones said he believes that George Eliot's greatest book, not her greatest novel, is "Daniel Deronda." It is a good book for the boys and the girls to read. It will teach them the insignificance of trifles, how useless it is to spend lives in search of wealth. Ministers would do well to read this book, for it would show them how wide is the difference between ministry that conforms to doctrines and the priesthood of kindness and saintliness. The disappointing ending shows the higher art, which is truer to nature, and which only such genius as Shakespeare and George Eliot dare venture on. Providence does not permit men to eat the plum and keep it.

Other books of George Eliot were discussed in a pleasant vein, while interest was sustained with charming bits of reading that impressed Mr. Jones most profoundly as inimitable touches of art by the woman of genius.

Work of the Grand Jury.

J. W. Barry and George Ross, election officers of the Fourth Precinct of the Thirty-seventh District, were arrested yesterday on Grand Jury indictments for making false returns to the Registrar. They were released on $1000 bonds each. Isabella Levy, B. Levy, F. H. Woods and John Smith were arrested on Grand Jury indictments for renting houses for purposes of ill fame. The two first named and Smith were released on their own recognizances and Woods on $100 bonds.

LADIES PLAN A SURPRISE.

THE Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM CLASS GIVE THEIR INSTRUCTOR A BICYCLE.

PROFESSOR SCHENCK THE FAVORED ONE—AN EXCITING BASKET-BALL TOURNAMENT.

Professor Schenck, the instructor in gymnastics at the Young Men's Christian Association, had honors thrust upon him last night. They were unexpected honors, too, for if the professor had been told an hour before that he would soon be riding around the gymnasium on a highly decorated bicycle, with the applause of a large audience ringing in his ears, he would have laughed the idea to scorn.

It was ladies' night and the gymnasium girls had planned a surprise for their instructor. After their march and dumbbell drill, in which about eighty of them took part, they all formed in line and then a bicycle, looking as if it were competing for a prize in a corso of flowers, was brought in, and Secretary H. J. McCoy presented it to Professor Schenck with a neat and appropriate speech. The recipient of the present from the ladies' class was too much overcome to make a speech in reply, but he got on his flower-covered wheel and rode around.

When this little interlude had been disposed of, the gymnastic exhibitions went on as usual on Ladies' Night. The senior class gave some interesting exercises on buck, and the two little Masters Duck and Schenck quite brought down the house with their tumbling. In the parallel bar exercises E. Fleisher, Edward Spaeker and A. Hetrich performed feats of great agility, and the pyramid exercise, with its spice of danger, won all the applause that a possibility of broken bones generally does arouse.

The basket-ball tournament was ostensibly between the Business Men and the Twentieth-street Branch, but some adventurous visitors became mixed up in several of the scrimmages. The fact was that the gallery was too small to accommodate the army of ladies present, and the Christian young men very kindly let them sit round the arena of the gymnasium. They were not much in the way till the basket-ball tournament commenced, and then in the heat of the fray the ball sometimes came bounding in among them and the gallant youths who were pursuing it had to roll over on the floor or fall hurriedly on their knees to avoid bowling the ladies over altogether.

As it was, the only damage done was to a few theater hats, which were knocked off or jammed sideways by the ball.

The tournament was an exciting one, though it was evident almost from the first that the Business Men were going to sweep the Twentieth-street Branch before them. In the first 15-minute half the former made three goals to the latter's nothing, and in the second half the Business Men made four goals and the Twentieth-street Branch only one.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, BALLS AND BANQUETS ARE ON THE PROGRAMME.

PANEGYRICS, BUT NO PARADE.

THE OBSERVANCE WILL BE GENERAL, THOUGH ON A DIFFERENT SCALE THAN USUAL.

The 17th of March will be a day of general observance and celebration by the citizens of San Francisco of Irish birth or descent who show their reverence for the memory of the patron saint of Ireland every year. But one feature will be missing, that of a parade. As the 17th comes on Sunday there will be more elaborate services than ordinarily at all the different Catholic churches in this city. Panegyrics on the life of St. Patrick will be read in the churches.

The principal services will be at St. Mary's Cathedral, St. Patrick's Church, St. Ignatius and St. Mary's Church. The principal mass will be held at 10:30 A. M. There will be various entertainments in honor of the day. In fact the celebration, though there will be no parade, will be conducted on the usually elaborate basis which has prevailed in the years gone by. Besides the church services there will be balls, banquets and literary entertainments.

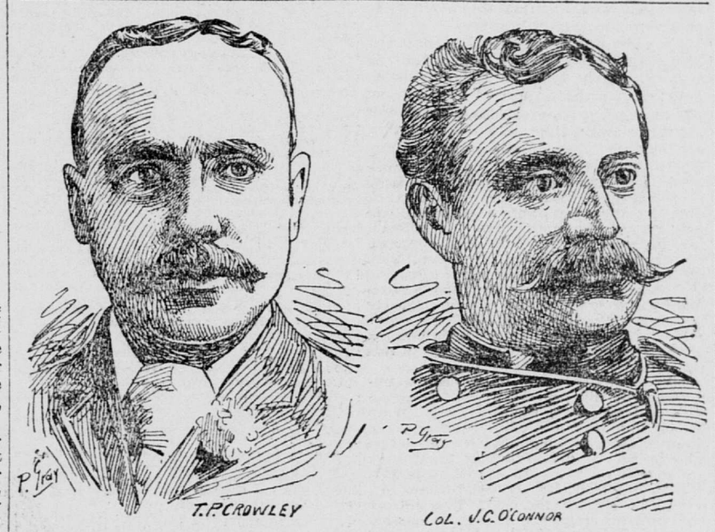
On the evening of St. Patrick's day the Knights of St. Patrick will give a grand banquet to invited guests at the new Delmonico restaurant, 110 O'Farrell street. The large new banquet hall will be brilliantly illuminated with incandescent electric lights. The hall will be decorated with American and Irish flags and evergreens. Between 100 and 200 persons will sit down at the table. Jeremiah Deasy will preside at the banquet. The principal speakers of the evening will be Senator George C. Perkins, Senator Stephen M. White, Judge J. F. Sullivan and J. J. Dwyer.

On Saturday evening, the 16th inst., the Irish population of San Francisco will give themselves up to social gatherings. All care will be put aside for thirty-six hours, and as much pleasure as can be gained will be sought for. The two principal gatherings for Saturday evening will be balls at Odd Fellows' Hall and at Harmonia Hall. The Knights of the Red Branch will give the ball at Odd Fellows' Hall, and they intend to make it superior to any of their former annual balls. The Ancient Order of Hibernians will act in connection with the Knights of the Red Branch, and will assist in making the grand ball a success.

The ball at Harmonia Hall will be given by the Connaught Social Club, and this organization has perfected elaborate plans for a fine entertainment. The Dublin Social Club will join with the Connaughts in securing a jolly good time.

The people of St. Paul's parish, whose church is on the corner of Twenty-ninth and Church streets, will give an entertainment on Tuesday evening next.

The members of the church of St. Charles Borromeo, which is at the corner of Shotwell and Eighteenth streets, will give an entertainment in honor of St. Patrick on Monday evening next.



TWO MEN WHO WILL BE PROMINENT IN THE CELEBRATION.
[*Drawn by a "Call" artist from photographs.*]

Could Not Agree on a Room.

The Board of City Hall Commissioners endeavored to find a suitable courtroom for Police Judge Low yesterday, but were not successful. Auditor Broderick refused to sanction the use of a room between the offices of the License Collector and Fire Marshal on the ground that the undesirable people who hang about a Police court would deter people from going along the corridors to the other offices in the vicinity.

LEFT THEIR TRUNKS BEHIND

A HOWARD-STREET LANDLORD LONGS FOR THE RETURN OF HIS VANISHED STARS.

THE ONE POSED AS AN EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, THE OTHER AS A SOUBRETTE.

The following advertisement appeared in yesterday morning's issue of a city paper:

PAUL A. VINCELLEONI AND WIFE CALL at 1058 Howard street, San Francisco, and redeem your trunks or they will be sold for rent due.

The advertisement was inserted by T. Healy, who holds the trunks for a $50 rent bill.

Paul Armand Vincelleoni and his wife, at that time named Maud Meyer, gained considerable notoriety in November, 1892, by eloping to San Diego.

J. R. Fritz, a wholesale lottery dealer, doing business at 841 Market street, had the pair brought back on a warrant charging them with stealing $900 from him, but the trouble was patched up and they have lived here until a short time ago, when their creditors lost sight of them.

Vincelleoni says he is a Corsican Count and tells that he will some fine day fall heir to a fine, an elegant castle. He is a painter and tells alluring stories about the contracts he has had to paint the new City Hall and the buildings in Golden Gate Park. Mr. Healy and his wife allowed the Count and Countess an extension of five months in their rent on the strength of these stories, but when they discovered that the dome was not near completion and no painting contract in Golden Gate Park had been let they took the covers off the bed supposed to be occupied by the Vincelleonis and they immediately left for a lodging-house at 1020 Folsom street. There also they got the better of the landlord several months' rent and were compelled to move again.

In the meantime the grocers, butchers and other purveyors of necessities in the neighborhood were induced to credit the Count and Countess, and the stories about the ancestral castle in Corsica and the City Hall dome and park contracts for painting became positively entrancing in their perfection of detail.

The bills for some of the goods were ordered sent to 36 Valparaiso street, but the creditors have found no one by the name of Vincelleoni at that address.

Vincelleoni poses as an actor as well as an artist, and speaks grandly of how he "supported" Henry Irving and Ellen Terry when they visited San Francisco and of his wife having been Joe Murphy's "leading lady" at one time.

An army of creditors of the Vincelleonis in the vicinity of Howard and Sixth streets wish to meet them and agree on some basis of settlement pending the time when that ancestral castle shall be occupied.

THE FIGURE WITH WINGS.

Any Enlargement Might Cause the Appendages to Fly Off.

The proposed changes in the plans for the statue to be placed on the dome of the City Hall when completed has called out the following communication from one of the competitors, reminding the City Hall Commissioners of the conditions fixed for the original bid and questioning their right to make the changes proposed:

To the Honorable Commissioners of the New City Hall: The undersigned, one of the sculptors who in answer to your notice requesting models and designs for a statue intended to be placed upon the dome entered into competition for the same in the belief that the same was to be carried out in good faith under the conditions advertised, viz.:

1—That the statue was not to be more than twenty feet high.

2—That it was to be of white metal.

3—The cost not to exceed $6000.

Respectfully enters his protest against any departure from the terms of said competition, and the contract between you and Mr. Wells, the sculptor selected to carry out the same. The quarter-sized model by Mr. Wells of five feet high was received and approved by you, and there was no reason why the full-size model should be of any larger size than 20 feet and even then the wings would have been out of all proportion to the generally recognized style for such figures, besides being a source of danger at the height it is proposed to place the statue from high winds. It will be remembered that one of the wings and some other portions of the white metal angel on the Rosenthal building on Market street were blown down one night about three years ago and the statue still remains in that mutilated condition.

But as reported in the papers, with wings enlarged, the height of the figure will be nearly thirty feet, and with a corresponding spread the danger will be augmented and an unnecessary expense incurred for no good object. Further, Mr. Wells must have made his calculations as to the cost of different stages of his work and the materials for the same when he gave his estimate of $6000 and thus procured the contract.

Therefore he has no excuse for either making the statue larger than his contract called for or increasing the price to $14,000. Lastly, it is suggested to your honorable board that you cancel the existing contract if it cannot be carried out at the original price agreed upon, the difference to be made up by Mr. Wells' bondsmen, and then have a fresh competition under new conditions in justice to the other competing sculptors and to the taxpayers, who furnish the funds for the work.

MORTON A. EDWARDS,
2410½ Post street.

THE RAM IN NAVAL WARFARE.

Suggestions From the Recent Disaster in the North Sea.

The sinking of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe by the British steamer Crathie, with its resulting loss of life, inevitably revives the discussion of the tremendous distructiveness of the ram as a weapon in naval warfare. The rapidity with which the ill-fated steamship went down and the comparatively small size of the vessel that struck her are points that are rightly considered to be significant. They show that even inferior craft, like tugs, if they have sufficient speed, might be employed as rams.

Then the fact that the Crathie was able to go to port without difficulty is suggestive, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun. It appears that her stem was completely carried away above the water line, but she was able to return to Rotterdom. Yet the damage to her was more severe than to the ramming vessel in some other collisions, the case of the schooner that sank the Lady Elgin being one among many th us recalled. It is also not quite certain how much damage the Crathie really sustained. But in any case the destructive power of a vessel built like the Katahdin, expressly for ramming, and her defensive strength, derived from a specially constructed prow, must be obvious. She might sink a ship like the Elbe and do herself no harm of consequence. "No blow," said the report of the McCann Board, often known as the Policy Board, "which can be inflicted by any weapon other than a mine or a torpedo carrying very large quantities of high explosive can compare in effect to that of a vessel moving at a high rate of speed."

On the other hand it remains to be seen how far the disaster to the Elbe might have been minimized by a system of bulkheads better constructed or better operated. Perhaps it may be some time yet before detailed knowledge can be had of whether the bulkhead doors were closed and whether one lesson in this case is not practically the same as in the case of the Victoria. But, be the responsibility what it may of constructing ships that cannot wholly be sunk as the result of collision, it remains true that war vessels as now constructed are in great danger of a ram that can strike the machinery compartment below the water-line. It is reported that the Elbe had fewer compartments than the most modern steamships and that she had bulkhead doors where now it is recognized that the only safety is in solid partitions. Suggestions of rusty doors and other causes of failure to shut off promptly the flooded apartment from others have been made. Again, it is thought that the Elbe was struck at the bulkhead aft of the engine-room, possibly breaking in two compartments. But, looking at the matter in any way, it is evident that the attack of a hostile ram, which can be repeated if necessary, must be more dangerous than an accidental collision.

As as offset we have the vigilance of the attacked vessel in a combat, and her ability to avoid or diminish the damage of an attack by maneuvering. Many of the accidental collisions occur in darkness or fog, when there is no time to move so as to avoid collision.

Perhaps after the Katahdin goes into commission, which will doubtless be at no distant day, since she will soon have her trial trip, something may be learned in practical experience of the handiness of vessels expressly built for ramming. The general belief in the capabilities of this form of warfare may be judged from the common practice of giving ram bows to war vessels. Perhaps a fair conclusion is that for harbor defense a ram like the Katahdin may have a specific value, although it cannot take the place of the guns and torpedoes. Its function is that of an auxiliary. But it also furnishes a vessel so built as to reduce the liability of receiving damages from ramming an enemy.

RICHEST MAN A RUSSIAN.

Young Elim Demidoff and His Uncountable Wealth.

Like the English millionaires those of the Czar's domains mostly derive their revenues from landed property. While the Britain, however, devotes a large part of his gross income toward improving his possessions and to the amelioration of the lot of his tenants in one way or another, the Russian, on the other hand, extracts every farthing that he can from his property and spends it upon himself, the result being that agriculture in Russia is going from bad to worse, that formerly fertile and productive estates have now become barren and impoverished, and that, while the peasantry are in a state of misery bordering on famine, the nobles themselves have been obliged to mortgage or sell their lands and are at the end of their financial tether. Of course there are some exceptions, such as, for instance, the Yousoupoffs, the Demidoffs and the Scheremetieffs. The wealth of the Demidoffs is so vast that it is beyond calculation, and, strangely enough, the fortune is of relatively recent creation, its founder having been a country blacksmith in the days of Peter the Great. It was while traveling in the Ural Mountains that the latter broke one of his most valuable English pistols. A village smith mended it so quickly and so well that the Czar was delighted and asked the man's name. "Demidoff, I shall remember you," said he, as he rode off. The poor man was beginning to think that Peter had forgotten him, when there came an official document adorned with the imperial seal, granting him the freehold of a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and found there inexhaustible mines of iron, silver and malachite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, Princess Yousoupoff, with her great turquoise mines, coming next in rank. Fortunately, both of them are more free-handed and generous than their respective immediate predecessors as head of the family, the late Anatole Demidoff and the late Prince Yousoupoff having been alike renowned for their meanness and avarice, of which almost incredible stories are related.—New York Tribune.

Durable Chalk Marks.

About five years ago an article appeared in one of the daily papers stating that when the old city bell was taken down to be replaced by a new one chalk writing was found, plainly written thirteen years before by a young engineer.

In the year 1822 the bridge over the Big Gunpowder Falls at Ridgeley's Iron Works, about 14 miles from Baltimore, was constructed by Robert Burr, considered at that time a famous architect and engineer, of New Jersey.

When the bridge was erected several persons wrote their names thereon with chalk and they can easily be read at this day and the date, "July 4, 1822."—Philadelphia North American.

LA GRIPPE.

La grippe or influenza is a disease caused by a specific microbe affecting the mucus membrane lining the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, the Head, Nose and Throat.

First the microbe or the predisposal cause, then expose yourself to cold when your general system is in a condition below normal, and you have Grippe in all its forms.

Grippe affects the system in general, but especially the Nervous System. Once having the Grippe you are never free from some of its disagreeable symptoms. To avoid against Grippe the general system and secreting and excreting organs of the body should be kept in a normal or active condition.

White blood corpuscles act as a specific for the microbe or Grippe bacillus. Necessarily your blood must be rich in the essential elements that go to make white blood corpuscles to battle with the Grippe bacillus.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla acts as a specific in Grippe, because it makes rich blood, good digestion and is a wonderful tissue rebuilder.

Don't be substituted. When you want Joy's, get Joy's, and get no other.

TESTIMONIALS:

THS EDWIN W. JOY COMPANY.—Gentlemen: It has been my habit for years to wake up in the morning with a headache and a worn-out, exhausted feeling attending it. About two months ago I commenced taking Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and have been taking it occasionally ever since, and it is no little satisfaction to me to say that since I took the first bottle I have been feeling splendid and have not had a return of the old debilitating headaches. A. M. ROWE, 522 Jones street.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: My occupation gives me little or no exercise, and I have consequently had for years a weak stomach, indigestion and constipation. I was a sufferer until I fortunately tried Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, which has helped me in every way. I think I had one of the most sensitive stomachs one ever possessed, and I was in continual distress, but with the aid of Joy's Sarsaparilla can now eat any and everything without any evil effects. It has thoroughly reorganized me, and I am delighted to recommend it. CLARA MELVIN,
126 Kearny st., San Francisco.

GENTLEMEN: Being troubled with boils I took one of the sarsaparillas and the result was a "mass of pimples." Hearing of JOY'S, which was purely vegetable, I tried it, and the boils dried up in a few days. Joy's acts different to the others. J. NEWMAN, Alameda, Cal.
Formerly with the "Alta California."

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: As a remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia, with the usual sick headaches accompanying them, I have found a remedy that seems to remove the cause and cure them in Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I have used it myself and most highly recommend it to others. L. C. LUCAS,
Laclide Building, City.

EDWIN W. JOY CO.: For years I have suffered from indigestion and headaches, but as soon as I purchased a bottle of your Sarsaparilla I could eat almost anything with impunity and am never troubled with a headache of any kind, and give you the credit which is due you.
THOMAS P. CULKIN,
St. Louis, Mo.

EDWIN W. JOY COMPANY: Up to a month or so ago I was so ill as to be seriously alarmed. I had been running down in health and flesh steadily. I hardly knew the cause, yet attributed it to rheumatism and general debility, and despite the most strenuous efforts could not check the persistent dangerous tendency that was wearing me out. Finally it got so bad that I was afflicted with fainting spells. While in that dangerous condition and willing to try almost anything, I saw some of the strong testimonials that were published detailing the effects of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla in just such cases as mine, and without any confidence whatever I bought a bottle. I am gaining my lost flesh, my casual friends remark my improvement, and I certainly have to say that I have not felt so well for years, and I think it my duty to compliment the great home remedy, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. MRS. BELDON, 510 Mason street.

GENTLEMEN: I had been ailing for weeks with what appeared to be a disorder of the liver and kidneys, and notwithstanding every care it seemed to grow worse instead of better. Finally my wife, becoming frightened, procured a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and I began taking it. To make a long story short, it not only overcame it entirely, but at the same time an eczema or skin eruption disappeared that had been upon the left side of my face for many years. In fact, it did so much for me, I was so delighted with it, I sent for half a dozen more bottles and gave it to my children, with the most satisfactory results. If any one had told me that in six weeks it would have accomplished what it has I would not have believed him. The above is a simple narrative of the truth as clearly as I can state it. T. S. MILTON, 511 Post street.

MINING MATTERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHERE THE NEW FINDS OF GOLD ARE TAKING PROSPECTORS.

NEW NOTIONS OF VALUE.

ALL THROUGH THE COUNTIES, UP AND DOWN THE WESTERN SLOPE OF THE SIERRA.

At Vanderbilt, San Bernardino County, two 10-stamp mills are at work steadily and their operations are carefully watched by mining men. One of these mills is built on the Colorado system, and one on the California plan. Thus far the California mill is doing much the best work.

Numbers of men are going to Mariposa County to mine and prospect, being attracted by the means of development work around Coulterville.

The gold excitement in and about the vicinities of Ukiah and Willits, Mendocino County, still prevails. The papers from those places report weekly of the finding of more rock thought to contain gold in no small degree.

San Diego is to have cyanide works for treating tailings from the Cedros Island mines.

Mining prospecting will commence in Siskiyou in full earnest pretty soon, and there will be a good deal of it. Some prospectors have started to work already, but there's a little too much snow on the mountains yet for general work.

At the Wide West gravel mine, Lowell Hill, Nevada County, twelve Chinamen have been steadily at work for five years running a bedrock tunnel to tap the channel. They still have about 200 feet to go to reach it.

The placer miner is on the qui vive and will be prepared to take advantage of the early run of water. A good season is expected, and if it is realized the amount of dust extracted will assume large proportions before the season is at an end.

The case of the Keystone Mining Company vs. the South Spring Hill Mining Company, a suit for $2,000,000 damages, and the case of the Argonaut Mining Company vs. the Kennedy Mining Company for $350,000 damages, will probably both be tried this summer in the Superior Court of Amador County.

The Gover, in Amador County, will probably find an owner after awhile who will keep it pumped out long enough to make a mine out of it.

A San Francisco syndicate is said to have in contemplation the purchase of a group of mines west of San Andreas, Calaveras County.

The Rawhide mine, Tuolumne County, after four years' steady work has had its first accident, by which a miner named John Popevale was killed. The Coroner's jury exonerated the company from all blame.

The "desert country" in the southern part of the State is showing up well as a mining region. A good deal of prospecting is going on and several new discoveries have recently been made.

A great many quartz and placer mines are being operated around Baker City, Or.

None of the bills introduced in the Oregon Legislature affecting the hydraulic-mining interests of the State were passed.

Word comes from Denver to several of the chief mining operators in Salt Lake City to the effect that already have the smelters of the Centennial State tired of the cruel competition which was inaugurated on the 15th of the past month, and are now negotiating for the reorganization of the Colorado smelters' clearing-house.

The recently completed electric light plant, whose motive power is furnished by Pelton wheels driven by the flow of water from the Ontario drain tunnel, at the Ontario mine, Utah, is now in full commission and doing splendid work. All of the connections have been made with the system except those for the machine-shop. There the motors have not yet arrived and it will be several days before the machinery in the shops can be operated by the electric current.

Captain John R. de Lamar, of the De Lamar mines in Idaho, has a new process for working gold and silver ore, which has proven satisfactory on a small scale, and experiments in a larger way are being tried. As usual with all the new processes, it is to save more and cost less than the old ones.

There will be much prospecting in the mines of Sierra County this spring. Many of the old hydraulic miners will return, and with rockers or a few sluice-boxes they will prospect in the placer regions as soon as the snow disappears.

Another company, this time at Sterling, San Bernardino County, has found after putting up a mill, that there is not ore enough in the mine to keep its mill running. This is number a thousand or so of this kind of mining company.

The Redlands Citrograph says that the big suits against the Waterloo Mining Company, which have been in court for a long time, have been compromised. The suits were fifteen in number and aggregated over $1,000,000. The mines are situated near Calico, in San Bernardino County, and are very rich. We may now expect to see a large force of men put at work.

The Nevada Transcript says that John T. Bradley of San Francisco has sued Samuel P. Dorsey of Grass Valley for a $10,000 commission due for finding a backer to the extent of $125,000 to assist the defendant in operating the Maryland mine.

One does not often find any humor in the court's decisions on a mining case, but in his decision in the case of Dibble vs. the Castle Chief Mining Company et. al., Judge Gardner of South Dakota facetiously says: "For the purpose of enabling myself to more intelligently weigh the testimony in the case I have visited the premises in controversy. And while there is much testimony to show that the value of the labor performed on each of said claims for the year 1892 exceeded $100, since inspecting said claims I am quite clearly of the opinion that if said opinion is true the labor of miners at that time commanded a much higher compensation than does the labor of lawyers or circuit judges."

The recent closing of the Everett (Wash.) smelter is the unsatisfactory outcome of a $3,000,000 investment by Standard Oil millionaires in it and the Monte Cristo gold quartz mines, which proved too rebellious even as a smelting proposition.

In a letter from Paris William H. Townsend says: "There is now a considerable boom in Paris, in London and in Berlin in gold mines. At present it is confined entirely to South Africa, but I believe that before midsummer it will extend so as to take in the newer gold districts of the United States. The center of the movement is in London, but Paris is rapidly warming up and Berlin is just beginning. During the last four months the Frenchmen have sent over 200,000,000 francs to London for the purchase of mining shares."

To the Mining Regions.

On the last steamer for Alaska went a member of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board to engage in active practical mining on the Yukon River, instead of carrying on mining operations with certificates of stock on Pine street. He took the heavy boots, rough clothes and outfit of a common miner, and has astonished his friends and associates by the step. Business was very dull with him, as with other brokers, and he concluded to strike out in mining in a practical way. He had money enough to go and come with and try the experiment, but notwithstanding that his going on such an expedition has surprised his many friends. The fact is, however, if many others with little or nothing to do in these dull times would strike out for the mining regions and go to work it would be a good thing. It would add to the producers and the product would lessen the number on the community who are either idle altogether or making a bare living.

An adventurous man can always make a living in the mining regions one way or another, and there he has a chance for making a good "stake" which he never will have working on a salary or for wages in a crowded city. Hundreds and hundreds of young men with no families to support could do better than they are by seeking new fields where mining work is going on. In the case of the individual referred to, though he had no mining experience, he went with those who had. There are plenty of men here with knowledge of mining to be had as companions for such a trip. It is not by any means necessary to go so far off as Alaska, however, for there are fields for prospectors in our own State in all the counties in the gold belt. Some of our oldest counties have of late been showing up the greatest number of new mines because they are being more vigorously prospected than ever before. If our idle young men congregated in the cities would strike out for themselves into the mining regions they would be much better off and have much less competition for employment than here.

Extravagant Notions of Value.

A gentleman who has just made a trip among the Arizona mining districts says there are numbers of claims and there would be little difficulty in getting the necessary capital for development purposes if the owners did not hold them at such extravagant figures. With a little more modesty in this direction the mining industry of Arizona would receive an impetus that would enrich the Territory to an almost inconceivable degree.

The same complaint will fit almost any of the mining States and Territories. As soon as a purchaser is in sight the owner goes out of sight—in price. Men will not pay mine prices for prospects if they know anything, and they usually do when they are buying mining property. The tendency also to exaggerate values of developed properties prevents purchasers from ever looking at local mines, and it is seldom any one contradicts any highly colored statements publicly made. A refreshing instance to the contrary, however, occurred last week, when J. R. Farrell took an Oregon paper to task for overestimating the value of a mine. The paper's statement was that while the mining property in question brought only $9000 at Sheriff's sale it was reported to be worth $500,000. Mr. Farrell explodes the statement in this neat but convincing way:

"Before any reduction of ores can be undertaken on this property it will be necessary to tear down the mill, freight it up the big mountain and rebuild it in a place at once secure from snowslides and accessible to the mines, and further to arrange an expensive plant to transmit power, either by electricity or compressed air, from Pine Creek to the mill. The old ore bodies in one claim are almost exhausted and practically a new mine must be opened ta supply the mill with ore, the chances being taken to find such body of ore. The lowest estimate made of this necessary expense has been $50,000. An average of all assays at the mine from the time work commenced until closed down gave less than $7 per ton. During the last run the mill car samples, assayed daily for five months, averaged $6 per ton. By the utmost economy working expenses are a little over $4 per ton. This at best leaves only $2 per ton margin, and to get back the $50,000 necessary preliminary expense would require a continuous run of 25,000 tons of ore. That quantity of ore would completely fill a vein 4 feet wide, 500 feet long and 200 feet deep. Such a body of ore is certainly not opened in these mines. To realize the $500,000 given as reputed value the ore body would have to be 4 feet wide, 500 feet long and 2000 feet deep. No such ore body has ever been opened in pay ore in Oregon."

Returns of Gold Product.

If the miners throughout the State would take the very little trouble to respond to the inquiries as to their gold and silver products sent out by the United States Mint, California would have a very much higher standing in the Government reports. The report in precious metals, issued by the Director of the Mint, is the only publication on which a record is kept of comparative yields of counties and States. People seeking information on this subject find it only in these reports, as no other official statistics are compiled and kept. Circulars are sent to every mine-owner, and they are assured that if desired the return will be kept confidential and only used as the aggregates in the respective counties. Yet not more than half of those addressed answer properly, if at all. The larger companies particularly are reticent. There is no reason at all for this, but on the contrary, reason for answering the inquiries.

California has, since the discovery of gold within its borders, held first rank among the gold-producing States. Colorado is creeping up rapidly, however, and while California is increasing its yield, unless the companies give their returns to the mint authorities, it will not so appear in the reports. In Colorado they like to advertise their mines. In this State they like to secrete all information. Nevada County has long held the lead as the best gold-producer in California, but this year will probably have to give place to Calaveras County, mainly because the Nevada County miners do not seem to want the world to know what they are doing, and fail to respond to mint inquiries. If their business was made public it would be different, but, as stated, when requested, the returns are considered confidential. By reason of the failure of so many to make returns to the inquiries of the mint, California will not show the increase of gold product which has been anticipated. There is yet time, however, for miners to respond, if they only will.

El Dorado County.

Thomas O. Hardy is opening his gravel claim on Weaver Hill, says the Placerville Democrat. The old mine in early days yielded a large amount of gold, and as there is considerable new ground remaining there is reason to believe that, like many others of its kind in the county now being resuscitated, it will prove better than ever.

A company has been organized to thoroughly prospect the Blue Gouge lead near Sly Park. E. Bind, the superintendent has great confidence in this lead, which is of a low grade and of immense body. There are already two tunnels tapping the ledge down to the 200 level, and a third, surveys for which are now being made, is intended to tap the lead at a depth of 500 feet. With an ore body 100 feet wide and 500 feet deep, with backs inexhaustible, who wouldn't think they had the world by the breeches?

The Georgetown Gazette says that water has been turned on the Wilton gravel mine and hydraulicking begun under a pressure of 180 feet. Superintendent Green says everything worked nicely. Its advantages for storing debris are all that could be desired, a substantial dam having been built on Otter Creek, about two miles below.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Charles G. and Louise L. Bonner to Alice Bonner, undivided 2-15 interest in premises on N line of Post street, between Polk and Van Ness avenue, 1114 Post street, 68:9 by 120 (on N line of Post, 137:6 W of Polk, W 68:9 by N 120); also undivided 7-30 interest in premises on S line of Howard street, between second and third, 647 and 649 Howard street (on SE line of Howard, 112:6 SW of Hubbard, SW 45 by SE 80); $1.

Robert Liddle to Clara A. Liddle, lot on S line of Fell street, 55 E of Octavia, E 27:6 by S 120; gift.

Caroline L. Ashe to Camilla F. Loyall, lot on S line of Sacramento street, 137:6 W of Buchanan, W 34:4½ by S 132:8¼, subject to mortgage; $10.

Solomon and Lucy Bear to Charles L. Fair, lot on NW corner of Sutter and Devisadero streets, N 40 by W 100; $10.

Albert Meyer to Martin Meyer, lot on SW corner of McAllister and Lyon streets, W 56:3 by S 100; $10.

M. and Catherine A. McCann to John Norton, lot on E line of Dolores street, 126:6 N of Nineteenth, N 26:6 by E 110; $20.

M. Morgenthau Company (a corporation) to Martin and Mary Geraghty, lot on W line of York street, 310 N of Twenty-second, N 27:6 by W 100; $10.

Same to Louis Metzger, lot on NE corner of Twenty-second street and Bryant avenue, N 85 by E 100; $10.

Same to Wilhelm A. Muller, lot on NW corner of Twenty-second and York streets, W 25 by N 100; $10.

Frank Wadsworth to Emma Wadsworth, lot on E line of York street, 238 S of Twenty-fourth, S 23 by E 100; gift.

Thomas R. and Annie L. Turner to William C. Hamerton, lot on S line of Twenty-fifth street, 126:10 E of Noe, E 25 by S 114; $10.

Boniface F. Kehrlein to Joseph L. Kehrlein, undivided 1-28 interest in the following: lot on N line of Valparaiso street, 160:6 W of Mason, W 23 by N 60; also lot on N line of Green street, 68:9 E of Montgomery, E 22:11 by N 68:9; also lot on SW corner of Leavenworth and North Point streets, S 137:6, W 137:6, N 74, E 25, N 63:6, E 112:6; $10.

Same to Valentine Kehrlein, undivided 1-28, same three pieces; $10.

Same to Mary Seibel, undivided 1-28, same three pieces; $10.

Joseph Goetz to George G. and Louis Katz, lot on N line of Sacramento street, 112:6 W of Waverly place, W 12 by N 59:6; $10.

Same to Anna Goetz, lot on E line of Stockton street, 37 N of Sacramento, N 22 by E 45; gift.

O. M. and Anita Goldaracena to J. Alexander Yoell, lot on N line of Post street, 175:3 E of Jones, E 40, N 60; $10.

E. A. Haines to John F. and Sarah A. Sullivan, lot on S line of Golden Gate avenue, 137:6 E of Hyde, E 20 by S 57:6; $5.

Martin and Margaret O'Donnell to Harriet L. Carswell, lot on E line of Gilbert street, 80 N of Brannan, NW 25 by NE 80, subject to a mortgage; $10.

Harriet L. Carswell to William C. Spencer, same, subject to a mortgage; $5.

Rose A. Stelling to Hiram Stelling, lot on S line of Clementina street, 175 W of Eighth, W 25 by S 75; gift.

Edward J. and Mary E. Gillick to Ellen Carlson, lot commencing 300 S of Napa street and 42 E of Illinois, S 133 by E 25; $10.

Mary A. Wightman to James L. Gray, lot on E line of Seventeenth avenue, 175 S of Point Lobos, S 50 by E 120; $10.

Herbert S. and Elizabeth S. Herrick to Otto and Ernest F. Schlott, lots 68 to 72, block 6, Flint Tract Homestead; $10.

Benjamin Raynor (by Sheriff, J. J. McDade Sheriff), to Charles Carr, lot on SE corner of Head and Randolph streets, E 25 by S 100, block 50, City Land Association; $606.

J. C. and A. J. Wier, Judah Boaz, W. Rigby, G. H. Morrison, Allen S. Neal, Central Lumber and Mill Company (by J. J. McDade, Sheriff) to same, lot on E line of Edinburg street, 150 N of France avenue, N 150 by E 100, Excelsior Homestead; $846.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Mary F. Leonardo of San Francisco to Joaquinie Olivera, lot commencing at a point on S line 100 feet right of way C. P. R. R., which point is the most westerly corner lands of Mary F. Leonardo, thence SE 3.59 chains to exterior boundary of Rancho El Valle de San Jose, thence NE 75 feet, W 3½ chains, SW 75 feet, to beginning, town of Sunol, Murray Township; $500.

Catherine Hayden of Oakland to James Hayden of Oakland, lot 9, block 478, Adeline and Market Street Homestead, Oakland; gift.

John Halvorsen of Oakland to Johannah M. Halvorsen of Oakland, lot on NE corner of Union and Thirtieth streets, N 100, E 33:3, S 100, W to beginning, portion lot 1, block 666, Oakland; gift.

James and Lola Warner of Oakland to Joseph W. and James F. Warner of Oakland, lot on W line of Center street, 275 N of West Fourteenth street, N 25 by W 75, lot 6, block 581, Map of Peralta and Center-street lands, Oakland; $10.

Ira G. and Alma H. Leek of San Francisco to Augusta E. Hunrick (wife of George), lot on E line of Eleventh street, 176.40 S from S line of Berkeley branch railroad right of way, thence E 100 by S 87:6, the N half of lot 10 and N half of S half of lot 10, block 26, Beaudry & Peladeau property, Oakland Township; $10.

George and Augusta E. Hunrick to B. E. Loomis of San Francisco, same, Oakland Township; $10.

George W. Hough of Oakland to D. H. Buell of Oakland, lot 30, Locksley Square, Oakland Township; $10.

Charles C. and Alice C. Bailey of Oakland to Mattie L. Tewksbury (wife of F. M.), lot on W line of Eighth street, 200 S of Bancroft way, S 50 by W 135, lot 9, block 124, corrected map, Raymond Tract, Berkeley; $5.

Mary E. Seaton and as trustee for Etta Mae Hooe, Horace Scott Seaton, William H. Seaton and Etta Mae Hooe, Horace S. Seaton and J. C. Plunkett, trustees for Mary Seaton to Charles Canals, lot on N line of Allston street, 100 W of Sixth, W 25 by N 100, portion of lot 15, block 103, Tract B, Berkeley L. and T. I. Association (quitclaim deed), Berkeley; $5.

A. F. Hass of Oakland to J. S. Meyers of Brooklyn Township, lot on E line of Ellis street, 150:6 S of Prince, S 75:3 by E 120, lot 115, block 4, Regent-street Homestead Association, Berkeley; $10.

Robert J. and Lizzie B. Trumbull to James A. Henderson of San Francisco, the SE quarter of block J, Trumbull Tract, Brooklyn Township; $10.

Builders' Contracts.

William Kaiser with T. R. Bassett, to build on lot 62:4 W from NW corner Post and Pierce streets; $5900.

Same with W. D. Hobro, plumbing on same; $1125.

Felix Katz with F. G. Kronnick & Bro., to build on N line of Sacramento street, 192:6 E of Walnut; $4000.

P. A. Antonelli, contractor, with Henry H. Larsen & Bro., sub-contractors, brickwork, etc., on S line of Broadway, 63 E of Stockton street; $2750.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PALACE HOTEL.

E M Hartford, Orange
F R Lawrence, Ohio
A D Mackenzie, Portland
F P Perkins, N Y
Mrs Perkins, N Y
J Lane, Detroit
H G Utley, N Y
Mrs Utley and maid, N Y
Dr John Barr, Australia
Mrs Barr, Australia
James Hayes, Australia
Miss Dickinson, Honolulu
F P Morrison, Redlands
Mr Summers, England
Mrs Summers, England
D Kingsley, N Y
Geo Walters, Chicago
J E Walker, London
Prof Momerie, London
H Simpson, London
Mrs Simpson, London
A H Van Brunt, N Y
M E May N Y
F W Elliott, Sydney
Mrs Elliott, Sydney
W H Fairbanks, Penn
W J Landers, Cal
B L Dean, N Y
H B McKee, Brooklyn
R W Mckee, Brooklyn
J Peters, Portland
L Bossinquist, Paris
R K Murphy, N Y
H Devlin, Philadelphia
R Chamberlain, Australia
M H R Harris, N Y
Mr & Mrs G P Lora, Elgin
G F Kohl, St. Louis
G H Davis, Los Angeles
W T Rouse, Denver
H C Davis, Cincinnati
M Michalovitz, Ohio
L L Parker, Meriden
D W Parker, Meriden
C A Smith, Bridgeport
H M Barton, S Bernardino
Mrs Barton, S Bernardino
H Tetlow, Philadelphia
Mrs Tetlow, Philadelphia
C T Bender, Reno
J B Burdell, Philadelphia
Mrs Burdell, Philadelphia
C Weishuhn, Reno
Miss Weishuhn, Reno

RUSS HOUSE.

S A Alexander, Downieville
H Rostel, Suisun
J A Barrier, Redding
Mrs G A Richardson, Placerville
Mrs Williams, Fresno
J P Eaton, Redding
W Johnson, Stockton
J C Sexton, Pleasanton
J A Ward, Fresno
Miss F E Robb, Ireland
J L Grant, Ariz
Dr D Knapp, Los Ang
C Mal, Mont
W Hayward, Honolulu
E H Bolles, New Bedford
C Supe, New Bedford
J H Hidgworth, S Lake
T P Jones, New Zealand
F Cole, Eureka
C De Bois, San Rafael
G J Heesin & w, Cal
W S Hickman, Cal
W D Lapp, Santa Cruz
H Rostell, Suisun
F Henderson & w, Sac
J M Brown, El Paso
J D Wadsworth, S Rosa
L Hegarty, Butte
C W Cuss, Johntown
D Leary, Walnut Grove
C A Benson, Alameda
G K Willard, Red Bluff
W H Coulter & w, Copperopolis
S G Little, Dixon
D Ruddy & w, Mendota
E Lewis, Merced
C F McNeil, Florin
A C Chambers, Stockton
C B Vanderbilt, S Rafael
D Griffith, Penryn
Mrs P J Reed, Mich
Mrs Ely Clark, Vancuvr
J J Fulton, Los Angeles
R A Neall, Los Angeles
R W Stuart, Sydney
Dr T H McNeelary, Sta Rosa
J Maxwell, New Bedford
T Logan, N Y
G Ryan, Eureka
A McDonald, Cal
A S Richardson, Cal
T Duncan, Empire
H Knight & w, Santa Cruz
W J Washburn & f, St. Joseph, Mo
W Coulter & w, Copperps
J R Richie, Chicago
C Harrison, Colusa
C W Reed & w, S Rosa
W Ruely, Soquel
J A Sexton Pleasanton

GRAND HOTEL.

Mrs E M Skaggs, Sacto
E M Skaggs, Sacto
W H Tobin, Vallejo
F L Ely, Coulterville
R Parlington, Oakland
C E Mead, N Y
F Teeter, N Y
H D Pressy, Warren Crk
Miss Rebecca, Melbrne
Mrs G W Simonds, Mass
Mrs F I Hall, Vermont
Mrs M J Jones, c, S Jose
H J Nelson, Concord
T Prosser, Stockton
J Cooper, Minn
Dr G Bertius, Chino
W W Wood, Cambridge
J Maier, Los Ang
F T Fischer & w, Seattle
T A Burns, Chicago
C N Brown & w, Mich
E W Jones, Colusa
J Weil, Sacto
A O Spencer & w, Vallejo
J M Dormer, Sacto
R Robertson, Paraiso Spg
Miss E M Wheeler, Milton
Mr King, Sacto
D Hollister, Courtland
I Gardner, Cal
E Davidson, Stockton
C R Goss, Sacto
H I Demton, N Y
W H Smith, w, Tacoma
T Tompkins, Brockville
Mrs Kimberly, Melbourne
Mrs M A Houghton, Vt
Master C H Hall, Vermnt
J Morgan, Cherokee
M Goldsmith, Stockton
Miss M Morgan, Cal
J Gazeley & w, Albany
D H Hickey, St Paul
Dr R Richards, Mass
W P Thompson, Fresno
Mrs N M Greely, P Grove
C H Anderson, Springfield
J Beamer & w, Mich
O F Leppo, Santa Rosa
R R Porter, Chicago
G N Merritt & w, Vallejo
C H Mallen, Nevada City
J F Wheeler, Eureka
H H McMahen, w, Stockton

NEW WESTERN HOTEL.

J S Sprague, Boston
J A Anderson, Eureka
N J Finagan, Benicia
J H Ayers, Fresno
J Mallon, N Y
M J McCann, Mo
Harry O'Rourke, Mo
C H Evans, Tulare
J McDonald, N Y
F Matthews, Springfield
M B Stevens, Lte Falls
A Buckley, Astoria
F Riley, Jackson
M J Skelton, Fresno
J Cuninngham & w, Ashlnd
J R Smith, Cincinnati
E B Webster, Arcata
John Irwin, Benicia
F B Curran, Fresno
C N Collins, Butte, Mon
F J McCarty, Mo
Ohas Burke, Tulare
T Spaulding, Oakland
M Johnson, Springfield
J E Donovan, Little Falls
L M Jones, Oakland
J A Brown, Astoria
F A Franks, Jackson
J Kelly, Fresno

LICK HOUSE.

J K Bayse, Seattle
J H Wadsworth, Yreka
C W Ashford, Honolulu
H M Schreve, Tulare
A E Miller, Sacramento
Wm Timlen, Boston
C M Cogian, Sacramento
Mrs Morgan, Oakland
Geo Blake, Chicago
H E Falk Jr & w f, Cal
H D Donald, Stanwood
G H Wilbur, Boston
S C Stephens, San Jose
G L Arnold & wf, Los Ang
J K English & w, Vallejo
Mrs F J Mann, Boston
E Apperson & w, S Clara
Jas F Peck, Merced
H E Falk & wf, Liverpool

BALWIN HOTEL.

John T Sullivan, Sta Cruz
M G Cooper, Kans City
R Cushing, N Y
Miss L B Hollis, Boston
M Romer & w, Chicago
Mrs J W Hudson, Ukiah
G P Lord & w, Elgin, Ill
G J Koeing, San Jose
V Q Hammond, Ottawa
A J Kuhn, Marysville
C C Navlet, San Jose
F R Lawrence, Chicago
Mrs A A Hooper, Boston
G A Bluhm, w&chl, Chgo
E W Brooks, N Y
P E Zabala, Salinas
C P Hall, San Jose
H W Brinkley, N Y
J W Kirby, N Y

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

525 Montgomery street, near Clay, open until 11 o'clock P. M. BRANCH OFFICES—710 Market street, near Kearny, open until 12 o'clock midnight; 339 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock; 717 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock; SW. corner Sixteenth and Mission streets, open until 9 o'clock; 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock; and 116 Ninth street, open until 9:30 o'clock

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

YERBA BUENA LODGE OF Perfection No. 6—Regular meeting THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock. D. 4. GEORGE J. HOBE, Secretary.

LA PARFAITE UNION LODGE No. 17, F. and A. M.—The officers and members of this lodge are hereby notified to attend a special meeting for the first degree on FRIDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock at Masonic Temple. All Masons are cordially invited. By order of the W. M. P. DE ST. JULLIEN, Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF the Caledonian Club THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Scottish Hall, 111 Larkin st. D. R. McNEILL, Chief. JAMES H. DUNCAN, Secretary.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LODGE No. 212, F. and A. M., meets THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock for first degree. By order of the Master. E. C. HARE, Sec.

A. O. H. DIVISION NO. 2 WILL hold their twenty-fifth annual ball at Wolf's Hall, 121 New Montgomery st., on St. Patrick's day eve, SATURDAY, March 16, 1895. Friends are cordially invited to attend. Grand march at 9 o'clock. By order of B. LEE, President.
P. J. MEEHAN, Secretary.
M. C. GORHAM, Chairman of Arrangements.
M. MITCHELL, Secretary of Arrangements.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Western Sugar Refining Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 327 Market st., San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the 25th day of March, at 12 M., for the election of a board of directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. ROBERT OXNARD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING—THE REGULAR annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sierra Lake Ice Company will be held at the office of the company, room 27, fifth floor, Mills building, San Francisco, Cal., on THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer-books will close on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 4 o'clock P. M. C. A. GROW, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING — THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mendocino Lumber Company will be held at the office of the company, 40 California street, room 1, on MONDAY, March 18, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, the amending and altering of the by-laws and the transaction of such and all other business that may properly be considered at the annual meeting. E. C. WILLIAMS, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARA FOLTZ, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, rooms 14 and 15, 9th floor, Mills building. Practices in all State and Federal courts.

ROOMS WHITENED, $1 UP; PAPERED $3 50 up. 309 Sixth, George Hartman.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SAN FRANCISCO real estate. W. J. GUNN, 410 Montgomery.

JOHN F. LYONS, NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds. Passports procured. Office 607 Montgomery st.; telephone 5439; residence 2202 Steiner st.

BAD TENANTS EJECTED FOR $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgy st., room 6. Tel. 5580.

J. B. McINTYRE, BOOKBINDER AND Printer. 422 Commercial st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

AT THE SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT BUreau first-class Swedish and German girls are awaiting situations. 332 Geary st.; telephone 983.

LADIES! FIRST-CLASS HELP CAN BE secured at J. F. CROSETT & CO'S., 312 Sutter.

SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR ALL kinds of good respectable girls. 11½ Antonio st., off Jones, near Ellis.

MARTIN & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS, 749 Market st., main telephone No. 1849; furnish all kinds of reliable female help.

DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE POSITION IN family by the month; understands cutting and fitting, or as seamstress and maid; city or country. Address 105 Nineteenth st.

GOVERNESS (EXPERIENCED) DESIRES engagement; can be companion or secretary; modern languages; music; drawing; references. MISS E. B., 603 Polk st.

WANTED—BY TRAINED NURSE, NURSing by week or month; massage, or nervous or mental (insane) cases, or as office nurse; best of references. Call or address MISS M., 119 Hartford.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement in good family as mother's help, or to assist with care of children or elderly lady. E. M., box 126, Call Branch Office.

RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN WITH 7-year-old boy wishes situation as working housekeeper, city or country. Address G. W., box 147, Call Branch Office.

GERMAN GIRL, LATELY FROM THE OLD country, wants situation to do general housework; no objection to children; American family preferred. Call at 545 Mission st.

BY RELIABLE GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; French and German cooking; good baker; small family; no windows; $20 to $25. 1515 Market st., hatstore.

YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE A SITUATION to do light housework in a small family. Please call 750½ Harrison st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DANISH girl, cooking or general housework; wages $25. Please call 248 Fourth st., upstairs, near Howard.

WAITRESS — SITUATION WANTED BY first-class young waitress. Call or address 19½ Clinton st.

WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN, ANY KIND of respectable work. Call or address 916 Howard st., room 28.

REFINED YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE situation as housekeeper. Call or address 1126 Market st., room 18, second floor.

WOMAN WANTS TO WORK BY THE DAY or week, housecleaning and window-cleaning; $1 a day. Address W. W., box 144, Call Branch.

PIANIST WANTS A POSITION IN CITY OR country; country preferred. 1004 Market st.

BY COMPETENT WOMAN—TO DO WASHing, housecleaning, or take flannels home to wash or nurse by day or week. Call or address 12½ Hollis st. (rear), off Ellis, near Buchanan.

GOOD RELIABLE WOMAN WISHES SITUAtion to do general housework; good plain cook; good reference. 1109 Hampshire st., near 23d.

NEAT YOUNG GIRL WISHES SITUATION to do general housework in American family; Mission preferred. Call 116 Ivy ave.

SWEDISH GIRL WISHES SITUATION FOR general housework and cooking; wages $20; references. Address 1600 Post st.

BY RELIABLE WOMAN TO DO COOKING OR housework; city or country; excellent cook; city reference. Address Cook, box 163, Call Branch Office.

COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUation in American family for upstairs work, waiting and mending; is neat and reliable; city or country. Address N. R., box 163, Call Branch.

RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL DESIRES place immediately at housework in city; competent and good plain cook. Call 63 Tehama st.

COMPETENT, STEADY WOMAN DO HOUSEwork or downstairs work; good cook; will do some washing; don't mind large family; kind to children; city or country; wages $15 to $20. Call 529 Mission st., near First.

RESPECTABLE LADY WOULD LIKE A POsition as housekeeper in country; has daughter, who would do upstairs work and sewing in same family. Call or address MRS. H., 1327 Steiner st.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN WANTS SITUAtion; city or country; nationality, Scotch; is good cook and laundress or housework; references. Call 419 Minna st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WANT POSItions together; fine cook and baker; can take full charge; good reference; country. Address L. M., box 89, Call Branch Office.

BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN PRIVATE family, as cook and housekeeper; first-class reference; good home more an object than wages; city or country. Call 1429 Polk st.

GERMAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION IN the country, near the city, or in the city, for upstairs work. Please call at 114 Devisadero st., near Haight.

YOUNG GIRL WANTS SITUATION TO ASsist in light housework or take care of children. Call at 327 Clementina st.

WIDOW WILL DO GENTLEMEN'S MENDing; shirts made to order; ladies' dresses made over nicely. 114 Fourth st., room 15.

COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES WORK BY day to do washing, ironing or cleaning. Call or address 2319 Bush st.

GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION FOR general housework. Call or address 1844 Howard st.

YOUNG WOMAN WISHES SITUATION TO do light housework and plain cooking. Address H. B., 23½ Sixth st.

COMTETENT GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUation for cooking and general housework. Address E. S., box 123, Call Branch Office.

YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL WISHES SITUAtion in good family to do housework. Please call or write 12 Hyde st.

BY GOOD WAITRESS; RESTAURANT OR hotel. 221 Mason st., room 5.

YOUNG GIRL WANTS WORK IN A RESTaurant. Address R., box 85, Call Branch.

WIDOW WANTS GENTLEMEN'S MENDING to do; no triflers. Call 437 Natoma st.

YOUNG GIRL WANTS SITUATION TO MIND children or to do light housework. Call or address 2438 California st.

GOVERNESS, SECRETARY OR COMPANION position wanted by experienced young lady with sound English education, music, foreign languages; excellent testimonials and references. Address D. F., box 141, Call Branch Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

RELIABLE COLORED GIRL WANTS SITUAtion in the country as ladies' maid or a housekeeper in a summer resort. Call or address 14½ Sherwood place, off Third st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SERVANT, MALE or female, city or country, apply MME LEOPOLD'S Employment Office, 957 Market st.; open evenings.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED; PATTERNS CUT to order. 25c. McDowell Academy, 213 Powell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED BY TWO YOUNG men, highly recommended, as coachmen, gardeners and useful men around gentleman's place; speak English and German; city or country. Address M. J., New Atlantic Hotel, 207-209 Montgomery ave.

SCANDINAVIAN, 26 YEARS OLD, WISHES situation; thoroughly understands the management of horses, carriages, cows, garden and general work; good references. Address J. N., box 40, this office.

GOOD RESTAURANT WAITER, MIDDLEaged, who can cook short orders, wishes situation. CHARLES, 1515 Market st.

GARDENER—BY A COMPETENT MAN, CITY or country, with first-class city reference. Address J. S., box 3, Call Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY GERMAN AND wife, without children, on a ranch; man understands all kinds of ranch work and wife a good cook. Address JOHN KATHGELEER, Napa, Cal.

RELIABLE GERMAN WANTS A SITUAtion: handy at any kind of general work about a place; understands handling horses; can milk cows. Address C. and J., 317 Eleventh st., Oakland.

WANTED—WORK BY YOUNG MAN (GERman) to do kitchen work, make beds or other work. Please address H. VIETITZ, 533 Sacramento st., room 88.

WANTED—POSITION AS HEAD WAITER, or take charge of first-class restaurant or hotel; 20 years' experience. J. A., box 26, Call Office.

WANTED—POSITION AS COLLECTOR OR cashier, by a young Dane, 35 years of age; steady, sober and industrious. J. A., box 26, Call Office.

COMPETENT YOUNG PAINTER WITH tools wants work; will work for low wages. W. C., 3021 Pine st.

SITUATION WANTED BY MIDDLE-AGED man to take care of horses, milk cows and do gardening at low wages; best of references. M. A., box 155, Call Branch Office.

MAN, EITHER HOUSE OR SALOON WORK, wants a situation. H. S., box 85, Call Branch.

AMERICAN MAN AND WIFE AND LADY friend want situations in private family or country hotel. Address H., box 105, Call Branch.

YOUNG BEDMAKER DESIRES WORK cheap in small lodging-house. Address B., box 19, this office.

TO MEET THE HARD TIMES; SALARY $40; expert double-entry bookkeeper wants situation; can speak German; good references. Address H. O., box 140, Call Branch Office.

GOOD STRONG BOY (15 YEARS OLD) WHO lives with his parents would like a position in a butcher-shop. Address A. BRUCKER, 1513 Dupont st.

STEADY, RELIABLE YOUNG GERMAN, 22 years old, wishes a situation; has had experience in the grocery business. Apdress T. PETERSEN, 821 Hampshire street, city.

RELIABLE AND COMPETENT ENGINEER wants work; an expert in saving fuel in boiler-room; references. Ap

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$350. CIGAR AND BILLIARD PARLOR; worth $1000. SPECK'S,30 Montgomery.

WILL SELL AT ALMOST ANY PRICE, within a few days, branch bakery and restaurant; account of departure. SPECK'S, 30 Mont.

$150. GOOD ROUTE; WELL ESTABlished; clearing over $50. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

$200. FRUITSTORE ON TURK ST.; OWNS building. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

$500. COFFEE SALOON; WORTH $1000; near Chronicle. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

$150. COFFEE SALOON; WORTH $400; must sell. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery.

$1000. SALOON NEAR KEARNY; AVERage $35 to $40 a day; large stock and fine fixtures; big bargain. MICHELS & WOOD, 917 Market st.

$300. WOOD, COAL AND COKE YARD for sale; very cheap; a good pay; horse and 2 wagons. MICHELS & WOOD, 917 Market.

$750. GROCERY AND BAR; A BIG PAYER, dirt cheap; $1000 stock in sight. MICHELS & WOOD. 917 Market st.

$250. DAIRY PRODUCE STORE; AVERage $8 to $12 a day; rent $13. MICHELS & WOOD, 917 Market st.

$450. SALOON; CLEARS $120 A MONTH; owner desiring to leave city; a bargain. MICHELEY & WOOD, 917 Market.

$600. BUTCHER-SHOP; FINE FIXTURES and refrigerator; doing weekly business of $275; good location; more than value in sight; rare chance. BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 783½ Market st.

$200. PARTNER WANTED IN LIGHT business; suited to plain steady man satisfied with $20 to $25 per week; no previous experience required. BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 783½ Market st.

NOTICE—TO BUY OR SELL A BUSINESS OF any kind see STRAND & CO., 19 Sixth st.

$3000. OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS in Oakland; will sell at invoice of stock; owner going in the country. For particulars see STRAND & CO., 19 Sixth st.

$275. CORNER BRANCH BAKERY AND coffee parlor with 3 well furnished rooms, cheap rent; best location in the city; pays well; good place for man and wife; great bargain on account of departure; STRAND & CO., 19 Sixth.

$250. WOOD AND COAL YARD; HORSE, wagon; clears $50 to $75. STRAND, 19 6th.

$750. PORK AND DELICATESSEN STORE; good place. STRAND & CO., 19 Sixth st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY-STORE AND BAR; splendid opportunity; reasonable offer accepted; full investigation. STRAND, 19 Sixth st.

$550. SALOON ON MARKET ST.; CLEARS $125 month. STRAND & CO., 19 Sixth.

$175. BRANCH BAKERY; 4 ROOMS; rent $14; fine place. STRAND, 19 Sixth.

NO. 1 RESTAURANT, NEAR MARKET AND Third sts.; bargain. STRAND, 19 Sixth st.

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE; PARTNER leaving for Europe. STRAND, 19 Sixth st.

OLD-ESTABLISHED HOTEL; BIG SALOON trade; filled with steady boarders; investigate; make offers; departure. PROLL & STENBERG, 873 Market.

$500. SALOON AND LUNCH-HOUSE; does an excellent business; present owner 13 years; sickness. PROLL & STENBERG, 873 Market st.

SAFE INVESTMENT IN BUYING COUNTY rights for useful office patent; model may be seen at PROLL & STENBERG'S, 873 Market st.

$2000. DINING-ROOM, SALOON AND cigar-stand, with 2-story house; 15 rooms; long lease; several hundred people employed in vicinity; departure. PROLL & STENBERG, 873 Market st.

$450. BRANCH BAKERY; DELICACIES; Western Addition. PROLL & STENBERG, 873 Market st.

PARTNER—MOST POPULAR SALOON OFF Market street; elegant fixtures; private rooms; big day and night trade; full investigation allowed. PROLL & STENBERG, 873 Market st.

$150. YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WITH good-paying and established business wants partner to assist him; will be guaranteed good wages, with best prospect to largely increase it; must be willing to help and assist generally; will find plenty to do; no night or Sunday work; experience not necessary; business easily learned; chance in a lifetime; don't miss it. Particulars GEO. STEWART, 632 Market st.

$700. BUTCHERS, ATTENTION—FIRST-class shop, city front; exclusive trade large ocean steamship company, a line of tugs, many sailing vessels and a splendid domestic custom; cutting up 5 cattle, 25 sheep and 5 hogs per week, and other stock in proportion; leaves clear profits of $200 per month; positive proof or no sale; actually cheap at $2000; must sell; first offer gets it; good reason; rent cheap, with lease. See GEO. STEWART, 632 Market st.

$500. PARTNER WANTED IN A CASH business in this city, clearing $250 per month, which will be proven by thorough investigation before you buy; experience not necessary, as business easily learned. For further particulars see Business Exchange, 783½ Market st.

$2600. HOTEL, NEAR CITY; 26 ROOMS; bar all complete; large grounds; long lease; make offer. STEERS & CO., 22 Kearny.

NICELY FITTED UP SALOON; IN GOOD LOcation; can be had cheap if sold at once. Apply at DONNELLY & BRANNAN, wholesale liquor dealers, SE. cor. California and Kearny, basement.

$350. CORNER GROCERY AND BAR; living-rooms; a bargain. SMITH, HUBER & CO., 1001 Market st.

DRUGSTORE FOR SALE—THE MOST PROMinently located store in one of the best towns of 9000 inhabitants in the State. Address N. B., box 63, this office.

$300. CANDY-STORE AND ICECREAM parlors; 3 living-rooms. 264 Third st.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, CANDY AND NOTION store. Apply 1511 Dupont st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SALOON; NEAR MARKET st. Apply 2901 Baker st.

PARTNER; ESTABLISHED MONEY-MAKing bag business; experience not necessary. M., box 117, Call Branch Office.

$175. CIGAR-STORE DOING GOOD BUSIness on the city front; fine location. Inquire 129 Third street; rent $10.

$100. JEWELRY-STORE, WITH FIXtures; established 5 years. 131 Post st.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON: KEARNY ST; PRICE $1200; rare bargain if taken at once. Inquire 533 California st., Phœnix bar.

$500. HALF OF FIRST-CLASS GENTEEL business, which can be greatly increased; purchaser can control all money invested as required; thorough investigation allowed, with references, J. C., box 141, Call Branch Office.

BARBER-SHOP; TWO CHAIRS; $200; CENtral; good-paying business. Inquire of barbers' agent, 325 Grant ave. S. FUCHS.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE STORE FOR SALE. Apply at 206 Leavenworth st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—GOOD PAYING SALOON, with 10 well-furnished rooms; must sell on account of leaving city. 624 Sacramento.

$750. SALOON; BEST PLACE IN CITY; day trade; central location; biggest bargain ever offered; must be sold on account of disagreement of partners; call and see this bargain. SMITH, HUBER & CO., 1001 Market st.

FOR SALE—TOY, BOOK AND STATIONERY store. 2115 Fillmore st., near California; other half of store to rent for sewing-machines.

CHICKEN RANCH NEAR CITY FOR SALE, lease or rent, with or without stock. Apply 802 Fourth st.

$600. BAKERY AND STATIONERY store; 4 furnished rooms; value in sight. Apply 3431 Fifth st., printing office.

$100. CORNER GROCERY AND BAR; 8 rooms; rent $40; must be sold on account of removal. Apply Call Branch Office.

$8000. STATIONERY AND BAZAAR; well located and established on best street in S. F. Apply CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS & WELCH, 327 Sansome st.

$3500. LIVERY AND BOARDING STAble; one of the best stables north of Market st.; has 40 first-class boarders, 30 A 1 livery horses, the finest of carriages, buggies, harnesses, etc.; 20 good boxstalls, 100 open stalls; the place has been completely renovated; clears $400 a month; a splendid chance for a steady man, the present owner being obliged to sell. For further particulars apply SULLIVAN & DOYLE, 327 Sixth st., livestock auctioneers.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN San Jose doing a large business; owner going away; must be sold. Write to W. E. CROSSMAN, San Jose, Cal.

INTERIOR AGENCY OF THIS PAPER FOR sale: price $3500; terms cash; clears $200 per month. Apply this office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR RESTAURANTS saloons, furniture. SCHOENFELDT, 1177 Mkt.

CORNER GROCERY AND BAR; 4 LIVING-rooms; on Bryant st.; will be sold at value in stock on account of other business. Apply Jackson Brewery.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY; PARTNER WANTED; business established since 1860; capital required from $40,000 to $50,000. Address G. L, box 22, this office.

FOR SALE—SALOON DOING GOOD BUSIness; owner must sell on account of sickness; rent $20; with 4 living-rooms. For particulars inquire 502 Market st.

$900. FINE CORNER SALOON. COR. East and Howard sts.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD-PAYING SAloon. NE. cor. Jackson and Drumm sts.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND BAR; BEST LOcation in the city; kept by present owner 11 years; good long lease; will be sold cheap account other important business. Inquire southeast corner Grove and Buchanan sts.

$350. SALOON; NICELY FITTED UP; 1 block from Market st.; a fine day and night trade; rent reasonable; no agents. Apply at once. S. A., box 139, Call Branch Office.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON; best location in the city. Inquire at the John Weiland Brewery.

HALF INTEREST OR WHOLE OF WELL-paying sawdust business for sale; account other business; trial given. Apply 715 Folsom st.

HOME RESTAURANT; GOOD BUSINESS, for sale or exchange. Apply this office.

BAKERS', ATTENTION—FOR SALE, BAKery doing a cash trade of $20 a day; no wagons; easily run; trial given; good reason for selling. Apply 727 Larkin st.

LODGING-HOUSES FOR SALE.

$150. 5 ROOMS; NEATLY FURNISHED; Sutter st. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

30 ROOMS; NEAR BALDWIN; CLEARS $100; price $800. SPECK'S, 30 Montgomery st.

23 ROOMS ON STOCKTON ST.....$2000
9-room house; good; worth $500... ... 225
20 rooms; corner; what will you give? 1500
12 rooms; new and worth $1000 550
90 rooms; clearing $300 5500
H. C. DECKER, 1206 Market st.

30 ROOMS; CORNER; FINE FOR TRANsient; $1500. DECKER, 1206 Market st.

PARTNER WANTED IN FIRST-CLASS transient house, clearing $350; single lady preferred. DECKER, 1206 Market st.

TO BUY OR SELL A LODGING-HOUSE SEE STRAND & CO., 19 Sixth st.

$550. LODGING-HOUSE OF 19 WELL FURnished rooms; best location in the city; cheap rent. Inquire 129 Third st.

$200. 17 ROOMS; MUST LEAVE CITY; A bargain. MICHELS & WOOD, 917 Market st.

$350. NEWLY FURNISHED LODGING-house. 308 Third st.; rent reasonable.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

FURNITURE OF HOUSE; 7 ROOMS; RENT cheap; no dealers. 12 Laskie st., off Mission, bet. Eighth and Ninth.

$200. FOR SALE—8 ROOMS, WELL FURnished; very cheap on account of departure. 29 John st., off Mason.

BEDROOM SETS, $11; OAK CHAIRS, $1; carpets, 45c. SHIREK, 1310-1312 Stockton.

CUT PRICES IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS this week at McCABE'S, 948-950 Mission st.

REDUCTIONS ON LARGE STOCK, NEW AND second hand; 400 carpets, good as new; oilcloth, 25c; parlor suits, $19 up; linoleum, 45c; 7-piece chamber suits, $14 50; cornice-poles, 25c; ranges, $6; cash or installments; goods shipped free. T. H. NELSON, 126 Fourth st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS, 45c; LINOLEUM, 40c; BEDROOM set, $11. SHIREK, 1310-1312 Stockton st.

CARPET CLEANING.

CITY STEAM CARPET-BEATING AND Renovating Works, 38 and 40 Eighth st. G. R. STEVENS, manager. Telephone No., south 250.

CARPETS THOROUGHLY CLEANED AND renovated same as new. S. FERGUSON & CO., 23 Tenth st. Telephone number, south 36.

WHEN YOU BECOME DISGUSTED WITH poor work send to SPAULDING'S Pioneer Carpet Beating Works, 358-7 Tehama; tel. So-40.

CONKLIN'S CARPET BEATING WORKS. 333 Golden Gate ave.; telephone east 126.

CARPETS WELL CLEANED. BARBER'S, 236 14th, nr. Mission; tel. (Mission) 100.

THE J. E. MITCHELL CARPET-CLEANING Co. (incorp.); old established carpet cleaning machines; cleaning 3c yard. 230 14th, tel. 6074.

J. McQUEEN'S CARPET BEATING AND REnovating works. 453 Stevenson; tel. 3228.

PIANOS, VIOLINS AND SHEET MUSIC.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND 2D-HAND PIANOS; Hazelton, Brown & Simpson, Mozart, etc.; hard-times prices; installments. EATON, 735 Market st.

W. G. BADGER, WITH BENJ. CURTAZ, 20 O'Farrell, agent for Hallet and Davi pianos.

LADY GOING AWAY, MUST IMMEDIATELY sell her fine upright; offered at one-half price she paid. Room 21, Flood building.

BREAKING UP OF A FAMILY HOME ON ACcount of unfortunate occurances, causes the sale of a Steinway piano; must be sold; any reasonable price accepted. Room 10, Flood building.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HIGH-GRADE piano slightly used? We can positively suit you both in the instrument and the price. B. CURTAZ & SON, 16 to 20 O'Farrell st.

DO YOU WANT AN ELEGANT SELF-PLAYing organ with 15 rolls of music? A splendid bargain for a cash customer. BEN. CURTAZ & SON, 16 to 20 O'Farrell st.

FEW ELEGANT UPRIGHTS, STANDARD makes, almost new, half original cost; see at once. F. W. SPENCER & CO., 721 Market st.

$75. ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT, STOOL AND cover; 5 installment. 221 Leavenworth st.

CAUTION—DO NOT BUY WHAT IS CLAIMED to be a Steinway or Weber Upright Piano from any person not an established piano dealer without being first assurred that the piano is what is seems to be. We have a complete record of all Steinway and Weber pianos sold on the Pacific Coast the past twenty years. Bring the manufacturers' number of piano to us and we will give you its history. SHERMAN, CLAY & CO., Pacific Coast representatives for Steinway and Weber Pianos, corner Kearny and Sutter sts.

KNABE, BUSH & GERTS AND HAINES pianos. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 324 Post st.

MAUVAIS, 769 MARKET—SHEET MUSIC ½ price; Decker & Son pianos.

SACRIFICING LARGE STOCK OF UPRIGHT pianos of their own make at manufacturers' prices. Hemme & Long Piano Co., 340 Post st.

BARGAINS; ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INstruments. L. I. STANTON & CO., 663 Market.

BYRON MAUZY, 308 POST ST.—SOHMER, Newby & Evans, Briggs and other pianos.

STECK, CHICKERING & SONS, VOSE AND Sterling pianos sold on $10 installments. BENJ. CURTAZ & SON, sole agents. 16-20 O'Farrell st.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT; SLIGHTLY USED; grand tone; half-cost. SPENCER, 721 Market.

SUPERIOR VIOLINS, ZITHERS, OLD & NEW. H. MULLER, maker, repairer. 2 Latham place.

HORSES.

LOT IN NICE LOCATION TO EXCHANGE for a fine gentleman's road horse and single seat; top buggy; must trot or pace in or below 2:20. Address S., box 161, Call Branch.

CHESTNUT MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, FOR sale; 15 hands 3 inches high; single and double; stands without hitching; sound; first-class pedigree; not trained for speed: trot 2:56. 419 Oak st.

HORSES FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST spans of carriage horses on the coast; second to none; Cleveland bays; 6 and 7 years old; none but principals need apply. Address H., box 20, this office.

HORSES PASTURED; $2 A MONTH; SEND for circular. F. A. HYDE, 630 Commercial st.

100 SETS SECOND-HAND HARNESS; ALL kinds; second-hand wagons, buggy, carts; also 20 cheap horses. Fifteenth and Valencia sts.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

WIDOW MUST SELL HORSE AND WAGON. Last chance. 318 Fillmore st.

SECOND-HAND PHAETON AND DELIVERY wagon; cheap. 924 Bryant st.

2 NEW CARTS; 4-SPRING WAGON; MILK wagon; must sell at once. 829 Howard st.

NEW EXPRESS-WAGON, 2D-HAND DELIVery, bus; buggies cheap. 100 Golden Gate ave.

FINE BAKERY AND LAUNDRY WAGONS, rockaway, buggies; also hack. 828 Harrison.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FRESH FAMILY MILCH COW FOR SALE. 13½ Linden ave.

FOR SALE—HOISTING ENGINES. THOMPSON, 40 Main st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS AND stable. Apply 47 West Mission st.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP—3 FRENCH ranges and 6 stoves; in good order. Richmond Stove Company (Schuster Bros.), 306 Sutter st.

CARD TABLES AND OFFICE DESKS. 211 Post st.; basement; repairing.

BARGAIN—GOOD PNEUMATIC SAFETY for $25. 326 McAllister st.

CHEAP—FIXTURES THAT WERE ONCE IN the Savings Union branch, Market and Fell sts.; suitable for an insurance or real estate office. ASHTON & GARDINER, 411 Montgomery st.

WILSHIRE SAFE, LETTER-PRESS, SCALE, coffee-mill and money-till; cheap. 102 Clay st.

COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOWCASES bought and sold. 1121½ Market, bet. 7th and 8th

NEW RANGES CHEAPER THAN SECOND-hand. W. S. RAY Mfg Co., 12 California st.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICES.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE — GOLDEN Eagle Mining Company—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Devils Gate Mining District, Lyon County, Nevada.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 1), levied on the 8th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amount.
Morris Hoeflich	5	10,000	$1,500 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	7	20.000	3,000 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	8	1.000	150 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	9	1.000	150 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	10	1,000	150 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	11	1,000	150 00
H. M. Levy, Trustee	12	500	75 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	18	20,000	3,000 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	19	7,900	1,185 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	20	995	149 25

And in accordance with law, and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the eighth day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, room 50, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the fourth day of March, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. B. HOLMES, Secretary.
Office—Room 50, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Board of Directors the date of the sale of delinquent stock for assessment No. 1 is hereby postponed to MONDAY, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1895, at the same time and place.

E. B. HOLMES, Secretary.

OAKLAND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS AT YOUR OWN price. H. SCHELLHAAS, 408 Eleventh st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$2200. LOTT ST., E. SIDE, BET. HAIGHT and Waller; 50 feet front.
*2250—80x100; NE. cor. Waller and Lott sts. $550—25x163; E. side old San Jose road, near Worden ave.; West End map 2.
CHAS. C. FISHER, 507 California st.

$8000. FORCED SALE OF GILT-EDGED business corner.
Improvements 3 years old, and consist of drug-store, fruitstore, bakery and corner flat of 6 rooms and bath: total income $72 50 per month; 25 feet of lot unimproved; $5060 bank mortgage; location NW. cor. of 24th and Castro sts., which is the business point of that section. Apply to TOBIN & McNALLY, 630 Market st.

NEW COTTAGE VERY CHEAP—$1500; $300 cash, balance $10 per month; Carolina st., not far from Howard-st. cars on 24th st.; contains 5 large rooms; 25x100. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

BARGAIN—IMPROVED PROPERTY NEAR Mission st. and Cortland ave.; $650. V., box 167, Call Branch Office.

$4000. TERMS TO SUIT; 2 FLATS; ALmost new; lot 25x137:6; Pine, near Baker. I. H. GOLDMYER, 576 Howard.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, 3 nice modern improved cottages in West Oakland; near station; one of 4 rooms and bath, other two of 5 rooms and bath; lot 92x113; value $7500; rented for $49; will pay difference if more. Address H. H., 623 Golden Gate ave.

$1700. HOUSE, 5 ROOMS; BARN, ETC., in Berkeley; lot 100x100, with creek. $5250—House, 7 rooms; fine corner; 120x135, with orchard.
$1000—Fine corner; 40x100; macadamized; $100 down, $100 yearly.
CHAS. A. BAILEY, 46 Market st., or Berkeley station, Berkeley.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT HOUSE 18 ROOMS and lot; rents $38 per month; mortgage $1800 at 7 per cent; owner compelled to sell, must sell; real value over $3000; lot 25x80; good location; make an offer. Address P. R., 34 Kissling st.

DO YOU WANT A SUMMER HOME?

See those beautiful lots at Alto, Marin County; only 40 minutes from city; price $150; easy terms. JOOST & WOOLLEY, 4 New Montgomery st.

OAKLAND REAL ESTATE.

BARGAIN—BEAUTIFUL LOT, 100x181, IN Piedmont; will build house to suit purchaser; easy payments. CHANNELL & LANE, 908 Broadway, Oakland.

BARGAIN—$5500; HANDSOME COTTAGE; 6 rooms; modern; high basement; lot 55x135; best part of Oakland; $2000 cash, balance time. CHANNELL & LANE, 908 Broadway, Oakland.

$2000 $1300 AND $850—WE HAVE SEVeral cottages for sale at $50 cash and $15 to $20 per month; all well located; call and see them. ALDEN & GARFIELD, builders; office, 902 Broadway, Oakland.

HOMES IN OAKLAND, PIEDMONT, FRUITvale and Berkeley, or will build to suit customers and sell on easy payments. CHANNELL & LANE, 908 Broadway, Oakland.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE IN OAKLAND for a lot in Alameda: for sale, cottage 4 rooms and bath; $1000. J. H. YOUNG, 1243 Park st., Alameda.

FOR RENT—A RARE CHANCE; RESIDENCE of 12 rooms and bath; very large grounds and orchard; lots of flowers; in Berkeley. Apply to owner. A. J. SNYDER & CO., 467 Ninth st., Oakland.

FOR RENT—CHICKEN RANCH OF 3 ACRES; 6-room house; good barn. SNETSINGER & CARROLL, Fruitvale station.

$3700. HOUSE 7 ROOMS AND BATH IN Piedmont; good business corner; 100x125. E. E. BUNCE, 1008 Broadway, Oakland.

$150 AND UPWARD; UNPRECEDENTED offer.
We are now offering 100 choice lots in the geographically united center of Berkeley ranging in size from 40x100 to 60x135. Terms, $25 cash down, balance $5 and $10 per month, or one-fifth cash, balance in four equal payments, interest at 8 per cent per annum. These lots are situated along the line of the California and Nevada Railroad and right in the line of immediate improvements. This offering is made with a view of making immediate sales and to insure purchasers of advance in values. Realty will surely advance in value in the next year. You can't make a safer investment than now. Oakland and Berkeley will be the terminus of one or more overland railroads. Our prospects are brighter than those of any other city on the coast. Be in the swim and reward you better here than elsewhere. Come, see, you will buy. Full particulars at the office of CLOUGH & BAKER, 1002 Broadway, Oakland.

FOR SALE—OFFER WANTED FOR A LARGE residence and grounds on the heights, East Oakland, near Borax Smith's palatial residence, to close an estate. BENEDICT & CO., 457 Ninth st., Oakland.

$3000. 2-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS; HIGH basement, laundry, electric bells, gas or electric lighting; centrally located; house never been occupied; lot 35x135; streetwork all done; $800 cash, balance $30 per month; no interest; must be sold by April 1; don't fail to see this. Call or address W. W. BLOW, 1010 Broadway, Oakland.

$20,000. A FINE 2-STORY RESIDENCE of 14 rooms; all modern; lot 80x150; W. side Alice st., near Durant. Call or address W. W. BLOW, 1010 Broadway, Oakland.

FOR SALE—$12,000; NEW MODERN HOUSE of 12 rooms; lot 73x120; situated on Durant st., near Alice; good stable and all modern improvements. Call or address W. W. BLOW, 1010 Broadway, Oakland.

$15,000. A HANDSOME 2-STORY RESIdence of 12 rooms, bath and basement; good stable and all modern improvements; situated on W. side of Madison st., near Durant; a bargain; must be sold. Call or address at once W. W. BLOW, 1010 Broadway, Oakland.

LOOK! $150—LOTS IN FRUITVALE ONLY at $1 cash and $1 a week; buy a home and save your hard earnings; the new railroad will double values in Oakland. H. B. PINNEY, 902 Broadway, Oakland.

$1200. HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, IN BERKELEY; lot 40x100; one-third cash.
$400—Lot 40x100; $50 down, $10 monthly; near proposed railroad.
CHAS. A. BAILEY, Berkeley station, Berkeley.

$1500. LOT 150x300, FRONTING ON TWO streets; house of 6 rooms; barn, well and fruit trees; one block to a main thoroughfare and electric cars; cash loan of $1000 on this property; must be sold, as owner is going away. H. M. CAMERON, 479 Ninth st., Oakland.

$1650 CASH—5 ROOMS AND BATH; A bargain; 25x100; close to local. WM. P. TODD, 1008 Broadway, Oakland.

ALAMEDA REAL ESTATE.

$200. FOUR GOOD LOTS; 33:4x100 EACH; south side High st., 100 feet west of Washington; in payments. DECKER, 1206 Market.

CORNER LOT 36:8x117, $600; INSIDE LOT, same size, $525. J. H. YOUNG, 1243 Park st., Alameda.

$300. ALAMEDA BUILDING-LOTS; $25 cash; $10 monthly; 2 blocks to railroad station; if you want bargains see us quick. MACDONALD, MOTT & CO., 1422 Park st., Alameda.

ALAMEDA — BARGAINS; BEAUTIFUL homes for sale and to rent, furnished or unfurnished; free teams at office, 1855 Park st., Sundays and all times to examine property. WILL BURNHAM & CO., 1355 Park st.; branch office, BURNHAM & MARSH CO., 428 Montgomery st.

FOR SALE—LOT 150x207, WITH IMPROVEments, consisting of house, barn and large conservatory; adjoins lot on which new City Hall is now being constructed; has great prospective value. CHAS. S. NEAL, Encinal Bank, Park st.

BERKELEY REAL ESTATE.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE—A NEW 5-ROOMED cottage with all improvements; both hot and cold water; large lot; close to station; only $1200; $100 cash, balance $15 per month. W. C. MORAN, Lorin station, Berkeley.

$18 MONTHLY—NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, with mantel, bath, laundry, pantry; fenced; sewered; lot 40x100; $1800. F. BOEGLE, 630 Market st.; W. C. MORAN, Lorin.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$1500 CASH, BALANCE ON LONG TIME, buys 20-acre model ranch, Santa Rosa, block from depot; 800 trees, choicest varieties; new Eastlake cottage; 12 acres grain; ½ acre berries; 150 hens; span of horses; cow; incubators; tools; household furniture. SPECK'S, 30 Montgy.

18 ACRES; LITTLE HOME; A1 LAND; HALF in fruit and table grapes; house 7 rooms; good outbuildings; one mile from town; lovely shade trees and shrubbery; will exchange to the amount of $3000 for Oakland residence property, balance at 7 per cent; price $5000. D. H. TWING, Sonoma City, Cal.

WANTED—50 HEAD OF SMALL MULES, broke; also 2 carloads of high grade cows, in exchange for clear Oakland real estate; will pay part cash. Address P. O. box 86, Oakland.

$900. 10 ACRES PRIME LAND; TEHAMA County; close to town; 6 acres assorted fruit; can have more land adjoining; the improvements cost more than the price asked; must be sold. J. B. MIHAN, 531 California st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STOCK FARM OF 240 acres, fenced; 2 good houses; abundance of water, variety of fruit, some timber; or will exchange for income city property not exceeding $5000 or $6000 in value. Apply N., box 10, this office.

7 11 AND 20 ACRE PIECES—A1 FOR CHICKen ranches; on 8 and 10 years' credit; $25, $30, $70 and $100 per acre; within 1 mile of town. D. H. TWING, Sonoma City, Cal.

J. T. PETERS, MILLS BUILDING, OFFERS in Sonoma County three of the finest tracts of fruit land in the State in subdivisions; on line of railroad; terms easy; send for maps.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY LANDS—WE HAVE a large and well selected list of choice lands and orchard homes in Santa Clara County. Our teams are ready at all times to show our properties. W. G. GRIFFITH, 17 North First st., San Jose, Cal.

MARIN COUNTY—5000 ACRES 26 MILES from San Francisco.
RANCHO DE NOVATO.
Tracts of any size desired; fruit, grain and vegetable land; no irrigation; both rail and water transportation; $40 to $75 per acre; easy terms. Town of Novato; graded school, hotels and stores on the property; send for circular.
Dairy for sale with or without cows.
SYNDICATE INVESTMENT COMPANY, 64 and 65, Chronicle building.

HOUSES TO LET.

$25. 205 DAY ST., W. OF DOLORES; 94x 114; house 14 rooms, etc.; suitable for chickens, wood and coal yard, nursery or laundry and loding-house; water included.
$15—25x48 Folsom st., near Twenty-second; 4 rooms; old stand for tailor; good place for any light business. SHADBURNE, 415 Montgomery st.

718 GOLDEN GATE AVE., NEAR LAGUNA; sunny side; elegant house, 10 rooms; bath, laundry and all modern improvements; rent reasonable to good tenant. Apply MADISON & BURKE.

1128 EAST 14TH ST., EAST OAKLAND, near 23d-ave. station, modern house 6 sunny rooms, bath; flower garden; 3 lines of cars; rent $16; key at 1126.

LOWER FLOOR: 3 ROOMS; BASEMENT; yard; bay-window. Hampton place, off Folsom, bet. Second and Third; key at 19.

$10. HOUSE 6 ROOMS. 917 TREAT AVE., near Twenty-second st.

$14. FRAME HOUSE: 2 STORIES AND basement; 4 rooms; 8 Selina place, north side California st., below Stockton; water free; quiet neighborhood; key at office. Apply to G. H. BUCKINGHAM, 413 Montgomery st.

HOUSES, FLATS, STORES, OFFICES, ALL kinds of property to rent; furniture insured. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

4 TENEMENTS, 3 AND 4 ROOMS EACH; rent $9, $10 $11. 812 Jessie st., near Ninth.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

PARK PANHANDLE, 400 LOTT, CORNER OF Fell—Choice sunny, furnished flat.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 6 ROOMS AND bath; piano, garden, etc. 1517 Golden Gate ave.

1917 GEARY—PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, bath, sewing-room, kitchen; every convenience; $25.

COTTAGES TO LET.

$18. FINE BAY-WINDOW COTTAGE; 4 rms; bath; basement. 33 13th, nr. Howard.

RENT $12—COTTAGE 4 SUNNY ROOMS; bath, laundry, pantry, yard, stable. HAAS, Thirtieth and Sanchez sts.

FLATS TO LET.

311 ELM AVE., NEAR GOLDEN GATE AVE. and Laguna, lower flat; 5 rooms; rent only $14. Apply MADISON & BURKE.

1513 ELLIS—FLAT; 5 ROOMS; BATH; ALL latest improvements; 25.

1133 TWENTY-FOURTH — NICE, SUNNY bay-window flat; 5 rooms, bath, gas, all modern improvements; rent cheap.

929 NINETEENTH — BEAUTIFUL SUNNY 6-room flat; bath, etc.; only $16.

$10. COTTAGE OF 4 SUNNY ROOMS. 132 Rose ave., bet. Gough and Octavia st.

ELEGANT UPPER FLAT; 6 ROOMS, BATH, yard. 1718 Folsom st., nr. Fourteenth; $22 50.

NEWLY PAPERED SUNNY FLAT OF 3 rooms; $12; water free. 356 Third st.

$12.50. SUNNY UPPER FLAT; 5 ROOMS. 33 Moss st., off Howard, nr. Seventh.

409 O'FARRELL—2 SUNNY FLATS, 3 AND 4 room; bath; laundry; central; rent cheap.

616 GROVE, NEAR LAGUNA—6 ROOMS, bath; sunny side; $22.

$11. FLAT, 4 ROOMS; WATER FREE; large cellar; 1209½ Bush st. Apply at 1209a Bush st.

31 DORE ST.—FLAT 3 ROOMS, CELLAR; bet. Harrison and Bryant, Ninth and Tenth sts.; rent $10.

1513½ MISSION, NEAR ELEVENTH—6 beautiful, sunny, papered rooms; bath; laundry.

2417 HARRISON—FLAT; 3 ROOMS, BATH; basement; laundry.

TO LET—NEW FLAT OF 4 ROOMS AND bath; all modern improvements. NE. corner of Twentieth and Capp sts.

ELEGANT NEW FLATS, SEVENTH ST., below Bryant—5 and 6 rooms; bath; $10, $17.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS.

2531 CALIFORNIA—3 ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms for housekeeping; $20.

$6 FURNISHED ROOM COMPLETE HOUSEkeeping; single, $4. 734 Folsom st.

322 THIRD—SUNNY, FRONT, FURNISHED housekeeping suite; $8, $9; single, $1, $1 50.

231 GOLDEN GATE AVE. — FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; also single.

2523 POST—3 ROOMS COMPLETE FOR housekeeping.

1814 MARKET—2 LARGE FRONT SUNNY unfurnished rooms; private family; $10.

706 ELLIS—FLAT 4 NEWLY FURNISHED sunny rooms and bath.

9521 HOWARD—NEAT, CHEERFUL, SUNny; nicely furnished; terms moderate.

946 HOWARD—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPing rooms; also single; reasonable.

3026 SIXTEENTH—SUNNY HOUSEKEEPing rooms, furnished complete; single $4 up.

16 SOUTH PARK—SUNNY FURNISHED housekpg. cor suite; $12; other rooms cheap.

34 EDDY—SUNNY FURNISHED ROOMS; housekpg.; rent reasonable; central location.

543 TURK—NICELY FURNISHED SUNNY rooms for housekeeping; bath.

602 BUCHANAN, COR. FELL—2 PARLORS and kitchens; sunny; $14 up.

604 EDDY—2 OR 3 NICELY FURNISHED sunny housekeeping rooms; cheap.

143 THIRD—SUNNY HOUSEKEEPING rooms complete; first floor; bath, gas.

1326 MISSION — SUNNY FRONT BAYwindow room and kitchen.

1007 POWELL—CHEAP; LARGE ALCOVE room, furnished for housekeeping; use of kitchen.

1307 STOCKTON—NICE FURNISHED ROOM to let for housekeeping; rent cheap.

524 TURK, NEAR LARKIN—TWO SUNNY furnished or unfurnished rooms; basement.

1102 STOCKTON — NICELY FURNISHED sunny rooms with kitchen privilege; $2 50 to $3 per week.

ROOMS TO LET.

704 HOWARD, CORNER THIRD—FINELY furnished front rooms; double and single; transient.

52 SECOND—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE, double, $1 to $4 week, 20c to 50c a night.

112 FOURTH — NEATLY FURNISHED rooms; come see them; terms moderate.

18 LEWIS, OFF TAYLOR, NEAR POST—UNfurnished, 2 rooms, $10; 3, $12.

309 IVY AVE., NR. FRANKLIN ST.—NICE sunny furnished room; $4 per month.

25 THIRTEENTH ST.—2 UNFURNISHED rooms; $6.

111 TENTH, NEAR MARKET—3 LARGE sunny front rooms; housekeeping or board.

825 LARKIN—SUNNY FRONT FURNISHED room; gas, bath, grate, large closet, folding-bed; light housekeeping; use of parlor.

1017 A FOLSOM — DOUB

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS.

Silver advanced.
Shipment of $418,890 to China.
Wheat and Barley stronger.
Oats active. Corn and Rye dull.
Feedstuffs unchanged.
Hay unchanged.
Red Beans higher.
New York Exchange lower.
Hams higher. Bacon and Lard firm.
Potatoes and Onions unchanged.
Poultry firm. Game advanced.
Severe frost in Fruit districts.
Dried Peaches weaker.
Asparagus higher.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 5 P. M.—The pressure is highest in Montana, but the changes for the most part are slight. Fair weather prevails in all sections except Nevada. Light snow has fallen during the day in Northern Utah and Southern Idaho. The temperature is slightly higher in the interior valleys tonight than they were last evening, but the skies are clear and wind light, a condition likely to result in a repetition of frost. After to-night, however, there will be no immediate danger of frost.

Following are seasonal rainfalls as compared with those of last season on same date: Eureka 30.62, last season 45.41; Red Bluff 24.45, last season 18.47; Sacramento 21.54, last season 13.83; San Francisco 22.00, last season 16.06; Fresno 11.27, last season 6.13; Los Angeles 12.39, last season 16.39; San Diego 10.63, last season 3.92; Yuma 2.97, last season 2.16.

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 51 deg.; minimum, 42 deg.; mean, 45 deg; rainfall for the past twenty-four hours, 1 inch.

Forecast made at San Francisco for the thirty hours ending midnight, March 15, 1895:

For Northern California—Fair; slowly rising temperature; frost is severe in exposed places to-night; fresh westerly winds along the coast.

For Southern California—Fair; slowly rising temperature in the interior; frost to-night fresh westerly winds.

For Nevada—Fair; probably slightly warmer.

For Utah—Probably fair; nearly stationary temperature.

Arizona—Generally fair; nearly stationary temperature.

For San Francisco and vicinity—Fair; probably slightly warmer during the day; nearly stationary temperature Friday evening; fresh to brisk westerly winds. W. H. HARMON, Forecast Official.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The general trend of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was in the direction of higher prices, and the great majority of shares dealt in showed an advance at the close of business of ⅛ to 3 per cent compared with the final sales of yesterday. There were foreign selling orders in the board at the opening, but there was also buying for the London account, and this, together with purchases by the local traders, served to sustain the market. Sugar opened at 100, ex dividend of 3 per cent, a gain of ¼, and made a further advance of 1½ per cent, the high point being reached about 2 o'clock.

Around 10:10 there had been good offerings of the stock and suspicion was aroused that the bull clique was liquidating part of its holdings with the view of realizing some profits. This induced liquidating on the part of the outside holders and led to a bear demonstration against the trust, which broke the shares 2⅜ to 98¾. In the last quarter of an hour the buying movement was renewed and on rally of 1⅛ followed by a reaction of ¼, making a decline of ⅛ on the day.

The coal stocks were favorably affected by reports to the effect that the existing differences between the companies are on a fair way to be arranged within a short time. New Jersey Central gained 1⅞, Lackawanna 2¼; Delaware and Hudson gained 1; General Electric closed with a loss of ⅜ on the day; St. Paul lost ⅛. The movement in the other stocks was narrow. The general list was in the main strong during the afternoon, except that there was a sympathetic reaction with the decline in sugar after delivery. In the final dealings, however, the market lost its heaviness and closed fairly good.

The principal gains on the day were: Great Northern preferred, 3; Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred, 2⅜; New England, 1⅝; Baltimore & Ohio, 1¾; Consolidated Gas, 1⅛, and Pullman, Illinois Central, Lead preferred and Mexican Central 1 per cent. American Express lost 1½ per cent on the day.

The bond market was lively. The Atchison and Kansas and Texas were the leaders. The sales for the day footed up $1,807,000. Government bonds, strong and higher; State bonds, quiet; railroad bonds, strong.

Petroleum, strong; Pennsylvania oil sales, none; April option sales, offered $1 08¾.

Grain and Merchandise.

Wheat—March, 61½c.
Flour—Steady.
Wool—Steady.
Oranges—Firm; California, $2 50@3 50; Havana, $3 50@4.
Pig iron—Dull; Scotch, $19@20.
Lead—Easy; brokers' price, $3; exchange, $3 07½@3 10.
Tin—Firm; straits, $13 25@13 50; plates weak.
Spelter—Quiet; domestic, $3 12½.
Coffee—Steady; options opened unchanged to 10 points advance, closed steady at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 7500 bags, including: March, 15 25; May, $14 80@14 85; June, $14 80@14 85; September, $14 70.
Spot Coffee—Rio firm; No. 7, 16¾c.
Mild—Steady; Cordova, 18½@19c. Sales, 500 mats interior Padang, 16¼c.
Sugar—Raw, firm; sales 34,000 bags centrifugal, 96 test, 2 3-16c. Refined—Firm.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Wheat started a shade better than it closed last night. Much of the early steadiness resulted from a bullish estimate by the Cincinnati Price Current. Calculating upon a basis of 115,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands, it indicated a reduction of the stocks of wheat to 45,000,000 on July 1. That will represent the visible, the invisible, and, in fact, the total of all the wheat in the country at the estimated rate of consumption and present rate of export, according to the authority referred to. The foreign markets showed considerable independence of each other.

Liverpool was ¼d lower, but steady. Closing quotations from Berlin were 1¼ marks higher. There were numerous reports from Kansas of wheat damaged from the freezing and the thawing, and a letter from Texas said wheatfields were being plowed up there. The market gave very little response to the flood of bullish news, which was received until noon. The fluctuations, which for the most of the forenoon were confined to a range from 56c to 56¼c, broke bounds about fifteen minutes after midday and shot up rapidly to 57½c. The quick advance set shorts to covering vigorously, and the finish was firm at 57¼c for May.

Corn—The market was sluggish and dull. It gave very little response to the comparative firmness in wheat early in the day, and gave not a great deal of strength to wheat as displayed during the latter part of the session. May corn opened at 45⅞@46c, sold at 45⅝c and closed at 45¾c.

Oats—Were dull and influenced by corn and wheat. May started at 29¼@29⅜c, sold down to 29⅛@29¼c, back to 29½c and closed with sellers at that price.

Provisions—The market opened strong. Pork opened 12½c up, rose another 35c in the course of the session and closed with a net gain for the day of 40c. Lard was at its highest at about the close, and left off with a gain of 12½c. Ribs rose to 15c over the previous closing price.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat No. 2—		
March	55⅝c	54¼c
May	57¾c	56c
July	58¼c	56⅝c
Corn No. 2—		
March	44⅞c	44¾c
May	46⅜c	45⅞c
July	46¼c	45⅝c
Mess Pork per bbl—		
May	$12 20	$11 85
July	$12 25	$12 00
Lard per 100 lbs—		
May	$6 92½	$6 82½
July	$7 02½	$6 95
Short Ribs per 100 lbs—		
May	$5 95	$5 85
July	$6 07½	$5 95

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Firm; No. 2 Spring Wheat, 57¼@58¼c; No. 3 Spring Wheat, nominal; No. 2 Red, 55½@56c; No. 2 Corn, 44⅞c; No. 2 Oats, 29c; No. 2 White, 32¼@32¾c; No. 3 White, 31½@32¼c; No. 2 Rye, 52c; No. 2 Barley, 54@55c; No. 3, 51@54c; No. 4, nominal; No. 1 Flax Seed, $1 40; Prime Timothy Seed, $5 75; Mess Pork, per bbl, $12 00@12 12½; Lard, per 100 lbs, $6 77½@6 80; Short Ribs, Sides (loose), $5 80@5 85; Dry Salted Shoulders (boxed), $4¾@4⅞; Short Clear Sides (boxed), $6 10@6 20; Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1 28½; Sugar, cut, loaf, unchanged; granulated, unchanged; standard A, unchanged.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the Butter market was firm. Creamery, 10@18c; dairies, 8@11c. Eggs firm, 11@11½c.

Livestock.

There was no abatement of activity in the cattle trade, and with receipts still running very light prices continue to point upward. There were two or three sales to-day at $6 25, which is higher by 15c than anything that has previously sold this week. There were any number of sales at better than $5 75, and perhaps three-fourths of the steers sold above $4 75. A few rough, thinnish lots went at $3 80@4, but it was a very ordinary bunch that could not be turned over at better than $4 60. There was light trade in stockers and feeders at $2 50@4 50.

Prices of Hogs were pushed up 10c early. Prime heavy, $4 60@4 65; choice assorted lights, $4 40@4 55; bulk of lights, $4 35@4 45.

Sheep were active; receipts are light. Common stuff, $2 75@3; extra, $4 65@4 75; Lambs, common to fancy, $3 50@5 60.

Receipts — Cattle, 9000; calves, 400; hogs, 38,000; sheep, 11,000.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, March 14.—There was a full attendance at the wool auction sales to-day. The selection was the best so far offered at this series. The demand was extremely active, especially for French stuff. North Sydney and Darlington wools were in strong demand. American buyers were among the purchasers. The number of bales offered was 13,983, of which 800 were withdrawn.

New South Wales—Scoured, 6d@1s 4d; greasy, 4@9½d.

Queensland—Scoured, 6¾@11½d; greasy, 4d@10½d.

Victoria — Scoured, 5¾d@1s 4d; greasy, 5@11½d.

South Australia—Scoured, 1s ½d@1s 1d; greasy, 3¾@7¼d.

Tasmania—Greasy, 7d.

New Zealand — Scoured, 7½d@1s; greasy, 4½@10d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Scoured, 1s 2½d; greasy, 4@11½d.

STOCKS IN LONDON.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says: The decrease in coin and bullion is due to net imports of £261,000 of gold during the week. Two hundred and forty-two bars were bought.

The Bank of England declared a dividend of 4¼ per cent. The Bank of France's rate is down 2 per cent as intimated in Monday's cable. It is believed that the present change indicates possible large loan operations in Paris. The settlement was satisfactorily concluded and the tone is generally good. Consols and other gilt-edged stocks were higher on the prospect of the issue of nine millions sterling by the Government in deferred annuities for national exchange. Americans were irregular to firm. There was a sharp rise in Atchison bonds and Central Pacific shares. The feature was the good buying of both.

The market closed uncertain pending the announcement of the Milwaukee dividend, which is anxiously awaited. South American stocks were strong. The Atchison scheme has been underestimated.

THE EASTERN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cotton contracts opened steady at an advance of 9 points. At noon the market was steady at an advance of 7@10 points. A very steady Liverpool market caused the strength. May options were the center of attraction and sold 5 points above June. The close was strong at near the top.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OMAHA, Nebr., March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, none, market 10c higher; cows and heifers, $1 25@3 55; bulk, $2 30@3; stockers and feeders, $2 85@3 85; bulk, $2 80@3 25.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Bonds, Exchange, Money and Railroad Bonds.

Money on call easy at 1½@2%; last loan 1½%; closed 1½%. Prime mercantile paper, 3¾@5½%. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 89¼@4 89½ for demand and $4 88 for sixty days. Posted rates, $4 88½@4 90. Commercial bills, $4 87@4 87¼. Silver certificates, 61⅛@62c.

CLOSING STOCKS.

Atchison	3⅞	Northern Pacific	2⅞
Adams Express	143	Preferred	14¼
Alton, Terre Haute	36	U. P. Den. & Gulf	3½
Preferred	—	Northwestern	88⅜
American Express	111	Preferred	137
American Tobacco	92¾	N. Y. Central	94¾
Preferred	105	N. Y. & New Eng.	33⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	53¼	Ontario & Western	15⅛
Bell Telephone	191	Oregon Improvmt.	10
Canada Pacific	37¾	Oregon Navigation	15
Canada Southern	48½	Oregon Short Line	4⅞
Central Pacific	16¼	Pacific Mail	22
Ches. & Ohio	16¼	Peoria D. & Evans	3
Chicago Alton	146	Pittsburg	155
Chicago, B. & Q.	75⅝	Pullman Palace	155
Chicago Gas	71⅛	Reading	8
Consolidated Gas	132⅞	Richmond Termin	—
C. C. C. & St. Louis	36⅜	Preferred	—
Colo. Coal & Iron	4	Rio Grande & Westn	16¾
Cotton Oil Cert	23¾	Preferred	43
Del. Hudson	125⅛	Rock Island	62⅜
Del., Lack. & W	159⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	—
Denver & R. G. pfd	34	St. Paul	55
Distillers	12¼	Preferred	117
East Tennessee	—	St. Paul & Omaha	30¼
Erie	7⅞	Preferred	105
Preferred	16	Southern R. R	10
Fort Wayne	154½	Preferred	31¼
Great Northern pfd	102	St. P. M. & M	105
Chicago & E Ill pfd	90	Southern Pacific	17½
Hocking Valley	22⅜	Sugar Refinery	99½
Illinois Central	83½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	13⅞
St Paul & Duluth	20	Texas Pacific	8¾
Kansas & Texas pf	22½	Tol. & O. Cen. pfd	75
Lake Erie & Westn	16¼	Union Pacific	8⅛
Preferred	71	U. S. Express	40
Lake Shore	135	Wabash, S. L. & Pac	5½
Lead Trust	29½	Preferred	12¾
Louisville & Nash	47	Wells-Fargo	103
Louisville & New Al	63¾	Western Union	87⅞
Manhattan Consol	108¾	Wheeling & L. E	10½
Memphis & Charls	10	Preferred	39⅝
Michigan Central	91½	Minn. & St. Louis	25
Mexican Central	7⅞	Denver & Rio G	10¼
Missouri Pacific	19⅞	General Electric	29¼
Mobile & Ohio	12	National Linseed	19
Nashville Chatt	63	Colo. Fuel & Iron	22½
National Cordage	5¼	Preferred	50
Preferred	8¼	L. & Texas Cent	2½
N. J. Central	88⅜	Tol., A. A. & N. Mich	1
Norfolk & West pf	11⅝	Tol. St. Louis & K. C	1
North American	3¾	Preferred	7

CLOSING BONDS.

U S 4s, registered	119⅞	Cen Pac 1sts of '95	100¼
Do, 4s coupon	119⅞	Den & R G 7s	114⅝
U S 5s, registered	115¼	Do, 4s	86½
Do, 5s coupon	115⅜	Erie 2ds	58¾
Do, 4s registered	111	G H & S A 6s	101
Do, 4s coupon	112	Do, 7s	100
Do, 2s registered	95	H & Tex Cent 5s	105
Pacific 6s of '95	100	Do, 6s	102
Ala, Class A	105	M K T first 4s	81½
Do, Class B	105	Do, second 4s	47
Do, Class C	95	Mutual Union 6s	112
Do, Currencies	95	N J Cent Gen 5s	111⅞
La, New Consols 4s	110	Northern Pac 1sts	112¾
Missouri 6s	100	Do, 2ds	83½
N Carolina 6s	127	Northwest Consols	138½
Do, 4s	100	Do, S F deb 5s	109
S C Non-fund	1½	R Grande West 1sts	64½
Tenn new set 6s	84	St. Paul Consols 7s	127
Do, 5s	100	Do, C & P W 5s	110⅛
Do, 3s	—	StL & IronMt Gen 5s	76½
Tenn old 6s	60	St. L. & S. F. Gen 6s	103¼
Va 6s, deferred	5⅞	Southern R. R. 5s	86
Do, deferred	5⅛	Texas Pacific firsts	85
Atchison 4s	65¾	Texas Pac seconds	23⅛
Do, 2d A	17½	Union Pac 1st of '97	102¼
Canada South 2ds	103⅞	West Shore 4s	104¾

FOREIGN MARKETS.

WHEAT IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The spot market is steady at 5s 1½d@5s 2d. Cargoes are firm at 24s 9d March and April shipments.

FUTURES.

The Produce Exchange cable gives the following Liverpool quotations for No. 2 Red Winter: March, 4s 9d; April, 4s 9¼d; May, 4s 9¾d; June, 4s 9¾d; July, 4s 10d.

SECURITIES.

LONDON, March 14.—Consols, 104 7-16; silver, 27 15-16d; French Rentes, 103f 50c

PORTLAND'S BUSINESS.

PORTLAND, March 13.—Exchanges, $136,632; balances, $32,707.

Wheat—Firm, quiet; Walla Walla, 45½@46c per bushel; Valley, 80@81½c per cental.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Sterling Exchange, 60 days	—	$4 88¼
Sterling Exchange, sight	—	4 89¾
New York Exchange, sight	—	07½
New York Exchange, telegraphic	—	10
Fine Silver, per ounce	—	61¼
Fine Silver, 30 days	—	61⅛
Mexican Dollars	49	49½

TREASURE SHIPMENT.

The City of Peking took out a treasure list of $418,890, consisting of $17,250 in Mexican Dollars, $2540 in Gold Coin and $399,100 in Silver Bullion.

PRODUCE MARKET.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS.

WHEAT — Futures were up again yesterday morning in sympathy with higher quotations from Chicago, and prices for actual Wheat were also stronger. No. 1, 87½@88¾c; choice, 90c; lower grades, 75@85c; extra choice for milling, 91¼@96¼c; Walla Walla Wheat, 82½@83¾c per ctl for fair average, 86¼@88¾c for blue stem and 75@80c per ctl for damp.

CALL BOARD SALES.

INFORMAL SESSION—10 o'clock—May—100 tons, 93½c; 400, 93c. December — 800, 99¼c; 900, 99⅛c.

REGULAR MORNING SESSION—May—1000 tons, 93⅜c; 1500, 93¼c; 2700, 93½c; 500, 93c; 100, 92⅞c. December—800, 99⅝c; 1000, 99¼c.

AFTERNOON SESSION — December — 200 tons, 99⅝c; 900, 99⅜c. May—400, 93¾c; 400, 93½c; 500, 93¼c; 3200, 92⅞c; 1900, 93c. Sales were 13,300 tons.

BARLEY—Futures advanced and spot grain was very firmly held. Feed, 76¼@77½c for ordinary, and 78¾@80c per ctl for choice bright; Brewing, 82½@90c per ctl.

CALL BOARD SALES.

INFORMAL SESSION—10 o'clock—December—200 tons, 76c.

REGULAR MORNING SESSION—May—200 tons, 78¾c; 100, 79c; 200, 78⅞c. December—1400, 76c; 100, 76½c; 100, 75⅞c. Seller '95, new—300, 70¼c.

AFTERNOON SESSION—May—100 tons, 78¾c; 100, 79c. December—100, 76¾c.

OATS—Active and firm with light receipts. Milling, $1 07½@1 17½; fancy Feed, $1 02½@1 07½; good to choice, 92½c@$1; common to fair, 85@90c; Red, $1 15@1 20 per ctl; Black, $1 10@1 25; Gray, 95c@$1 02½; Surprise, $1 07½@1 17½ per ctl.

CORN—Weak and quiet. Large Yellow quotable at $1 17½@1 22½ per ctl; Small round Yellow, $1 22½@1 25; White, $1 17½@1 25 per ctl.

RYE—Quoted at 85@87½c per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—85@95c per ctl.

FLOUR AND MILLSTUFFS.

FLOUR — Net cash prices are: Family extras, $3 25@3 35; Bakers' extras, $3 15@3 25; superfine, $2 10@2 40 per bbl.

MILLSTUFFS—Rye Flour, 3½c per lb; Rye Meal, 3c; Graham Flour, 3c; Oatmeal, 4¼c; Oat Groats, 5c; Cracked Wheat, 3½c; Buckwheat Flour, 5c; Pearl Barley, 4¼@4¾c per lb.

CORNMEAL, ETC.—Table Meal, 3@3½c; Feed Corn, $26@26 50; Cracked Corn, $27@27 50 per ton; Hominy, 4½@4¾c per lb.

HAY AND FEEDSTUFFS.

BRAN—$13@14 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—$17@19 per ton.

FEEDSTUFFS — Ground and rolled Barley, $17 50@18 per ton; Oilcake Meal at the mill, $25 per ton; Cottonseed Oilcake, $26 per ton.

HAY—No change. Wheat quotable at $8@11 50 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $8@11; Barley, $8@10; Oat, $8@10 50; Alfalfa, $8 50@9 50; Clover, $8 50@9 50; Compressed, $8 50@10 50; Stock, $6@7 per ton.

STRAW—70@80c per bale.

BEANS AND SEEDS.

BEANS—Strong and active. Reds are the latest description to advance. Bayos are quotable at $1 75@1 90 per ctl; Small Whites, $2 50@2 85; Pea, $2 50@2 85; Large Whites, $2@2 75; Pink, $1 40@1 60; Reds, $1 60@1 85; Blackeye, $2 75@3; Red Kidney, $2 75@3; Lima, $4 50. Butters, $2 25@2 60 for small and $2 50@3 per ctl for larges.

SEEDS—Yellow Mustard, $1 90@2 per ctl; Trieste, $1 75@2; Native Brown, $1 50@1 75; Flax, $2 25@2 50 per ctl; Canary, 3@4c per lb; Alfalfa, 7@7¾c; Rape, 1¾@2¼c; Hemp, 3@3¾c per lb.

DRIED PEAS—Split Peas, 5½c; Green Peas, $1 60; Niles, $1 25@1 35; Blackeye, nominal—none offering.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—New, 1½@2c per lb; Sweets, 75c@$1 25 per ctl for Rivers and $2@2 25 for the choicer kinds; Early Rose, 45@55c per ctl; River Reds, 25@30c per ctl; Petalumas and Tomales Burbanks, 35@50c; River Burbanks, 30@40c; Oregon Burbanks, 50@95c; Salinas Burbanks, 75@$1 per ctl.

ONIONS—Continue steady at $1@1 25 per ctl for good to choice and 40@85c for poor.

VEGETABLES — Asparagus again advanced under lighter supplies. Arrivals were 216 boxes Asparagus, 231 boxes Rhubarb and 122 sacks Peas, Hothouse Cucumbers, 75c@$1 per dozen for large and 50@60c per doz for small; Asparagus, 5@8c per lb for ordinary and 10@12½c for fancy; Rhubarb, 75c@$1 per box; Los Angeles Green Peas, 3@5c per lb; Bay Peas, 3½@5c per lb; String Beans, — per lb; Mushrooms, 10@15c per lb; Dried Okra, 12½c; Dried Peppers, 12½@15c per lb; Marrowfat Squash, $10@15 per ton; Hubbard Squash, $10@12; Cabbage, 50@75c per ctl; Feed Carrots, 30@40c; Garlic, 3@4c per lb.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

BUTTER—The weakness is as pronounced as ever, and stocks continue excessive.

CREAMERY—Fancy, 15@16c per lb; seconds, 14c.

DAIRY—Fancy, 12½@14c; good to choice, 10@12c; medium grades, 7½@9c per lb; store Butter, 6@7c per lb; pickled roll, firkin and creamery tub, nominal.

CHEESE—Fancy mild new, 7@8c; common to good, 6@6½c; Young America, 8@10c; Eastern, 13@15c, latter figure for cream; Western, 10@11c per lb.

EGGS—Firm, with an upward tendency. The demand for cheap Eggs continues brisk. Store Eggs, 11@11½c per doz; ranch Eggs, 12½@13c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Firm and not materially changed. Stocks moderate. We quote California stock: Live Turkeys, 10@12c for Gobblers; 11@12c for Hens; Dressed Turkeys, 12½@14c; Geese per pair, $1 50@2; Ducks, $6@7 per doz; Hens, $5@6; Roosters, young, $6 50@7 50; old, $4 50@5; Fryers, $6@6 50; Broilers, $5 50@6 for large and $4@5 for small; Pigeons, $2@2 50 for young and $1 75@2 for old.

GAME—Was higher yesterday under light receipts. Gray Geese, $2 50 per doz; White Geese, $1@1 25; Brant, $1 50@1 75; Honkers, $3 50@4; Hare, $1@1 25 per dozen; Rabbits, $1 50 for Cottontails and $1@1 25 per doz for small.

DECIDUOUS AND CITRUS FRUITS.

ORCHARD FRUITS — Severe frosts have occurred all over the State north of Tehachapi and serious damage to Peaches and Apricots is apprehended. Appies, $125@1 65 per box for choice to fancy and 50c@$1 for common to good.

CITRUS FRUITS—Five cars will be offered at to-day's auction. Dates, 4½@6c per lb; California Navels, $3 50@3; Seedlings, $1 25@1 75; Sicily Lemons, $3 50@4 50; California Lemons, $1 25@2 for common and $2 25@2 75 for good to choice; Mexican Limes, $7 50@8 per box; Bananas, $1 25@2 per bunch; Pineapples, $5@7 per dozen.

DRIED FRUITS, RAISINS, NUTS, ETC.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches are reported weak and neglected. Prunes, four sizes, are quotable at 4½@4⅝c; smaller sizes, 2½@4c; Apples, 4½@5c for quartered, 4½@5c for sliced and 5@5½c for evaporated; Bleached Peaches, 4@6c; Apricots, 5½@7c for fair to choice and 7½c for fancy Moorparks; Pears, 4@4½c for evaporated halves, 3@4c for quarters and 1½@2c for inferior goods; Plums, 3½@4½c for pitted and 1½@2c for unpitted; Figs, black, 3c for pressed and 1½@2c for unpressed.

RAISINS AND DRIED GRAPES—Raisins—4-crown, loose, 4c; 3-crown, 2¾@2c; 2-crown, 2c per lb; seedless Sultanas, 2¾@3c per lb; seedless Muscatels, 1¾@2c; 3-crown London layers, $1 15@1 35 per box; clusters, $2 25@2 75; Dehesa clusters, $2 50@3; Imperial clusters, $2 75; Dried Grapes—1½@1¾c per lb.

NUTS—Chestnuts are quotable at 6@7c per lb; Walnuts, 7@9c per lb for paper-shell and softshell, and 5@7c for hardshell; Almonds, 5@4c for hardshell, 5@7½c for softshell and 8@9c for paper-shell; Peanuts, 5@6c for Eastern and 4@4½c for California; Hickory Nuts, 5@6c; Pecans, 6c for rough and 8c for polished; Filberts, 8@9c; Brazil Nuts, 7@7½c per lb; Cocoanuts, $5@5 50 per 100.

HONEY—Comb, 11@13c per lb; water-white extracted, 7c; light amber extracted, 5½@6c; dark amber, 5@5½c per lb.

BEESWAX—25@27c per lb.

PROVISIONS.

CURED MEATS—Hams are again quoted higher, owing to a sharp advance at Chicago. An advance in Bacon is also expected. Bacon is quotable at 8@8½c per lb for heavy and 8½@9c per lb for light medium; 10@10½c per lb for light and 13c for extra light; Eastern-Sugar-cured Hams, 11½c per lb; California Hams, 10½c; Mess Beef, $7@7 50 per bbl; extra mess do, $8@8 50; family do, $10@11; extra prime Pork, $10 50@11; extra clear, $17 50@18 per bbl; mess, $16@16 50 per bbl; Smoked Beef, 9½@10c per lb.

LARD—Stiff. Dealers expect an advance at any moment. Eastern, tierces, is quotable at 6½@6¾c per lb for compound and 8½@9c per lb for pure; pails, 9¼c; California tierces, 6c for compound and 7¾@8c for pure; half-bbls, 8@8¼c; 10-lb tins, 8½c per lb; 5-lb, 9c per lb.

COTTOLENE—7¾c per lb in tierces and 8½c in 10-lb tins.

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL AND HOPS.

HIDES AND SKINS—Heavy salted steers, 6@6½c; medium, 5@5½c; light, 4½@4½c; Cowhides, 4¾@5c; salted Kip, 4½c; salted Calf, 7c; salted Veal, 5½c; dry Hides, usual selection, 9@9½c; dry Kip, 7½c; dry Calf, 12@13c; prime Goatskins, 20@35c each; Kids, 5c; Deerskins, good summer, 25@30c; medium, 15@25c; winter, 10c; Sheepskins, shearings, 10@20c each; short wool, 25@35c each; medium, 30@45c each; long wool, 40@60c each; Culls of all kinds about ½c less.

TALLOW—No. 1 rendered, 4@4¼c per lb; country Tallow, 3½@4c; refined, 6c Grease, 3c per lb.

WOOL—Quotations for the Spring clip are as follows; San Joaquin, year's staple, 6@7c; do, seven months', 6@8c; Calaveras and Foothill, 8@10c. We quote old Wool as follows: Free Mountain Fall, 5@7c per lb; defective Fall, 4@5c; Southern and San Joaquin Spring, 6@8c.

HOPS—Choice, 6½@7½c; common to good, 4@3c per lb.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BAGS—Calcutta Grain Bags, 4¼c for June and July delivery ex-ship and 4⅜@4½c ex-warehouse; Wool Bags, 28@30c.

COAL—Wellington is quotable at $7 50 per ton; New Wellington, $7 50 per ton; Coos Bay, $5; Wallsend, $7; Scotch, $7 50; Brymbo, $7 50; Cumberland, $13 50 in bulk and $15 50 in sacks; West Hartley, nominal; Pennsylvania Anthracite Egg, $11@12; Cannel, $7 50; Rock Springs, Castle Gate and Pleasant Valley, $7 75.

SUGAR—The Western Sugar Refining Company quotes, terms net cash: Cube, Crushed, Powdered and Fine Crushed, all 5¾c; Dry Granulated, 4¾c; Confectioners' A, 4⅝c; Magnolia A, 4¼c; Extra C, 4⅛c; Golden C, 3⅞c; D, 3⅝c; half barrels ¼c more than barrels, and boxes ½c more.

SAN FRANCISCO MEAT MARKET.

Wholesale rates for dressed stock from slaughterers are as follows:

BEEF—First quality, 5@5½c; choice, 6c; second quality, 4½c; third do, 3@4c per lb.

VEAL—Large, 5@6c; small, 6½@7c per lb.

MUTTON—Wethers, 6@6½c per lb; Ewes, 5@6c.

LAMB—Spring, 10@12½c; Yearlings, 6½@7c per lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 3½@3¾c per lb for heavy and medium grain-fed, and 4@4¼c per lb for small fat; dressed do, 5@6½c per lb.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

THURSDAY, March 14.

Flour, qr. sks	11,816	Bran, sks	85
Wheat, ctls	49,572	Hay, tons	217
Barley, ctls	183	Hops, bls	13
Oats, ctls	635	Wool, bls	258
Corn, ctls	264	Quicksilver, flsks	130
Beans, sks	3,192	Hides, no	200
Potatoes, sks	1,520	Wine, gals	31,890
Onions, sks	495		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Trading was quiet yesterday morning, and the Comstocks were not materially changed. Bodie was higher, rising to $1 40. On the afternoon call business was equally dull. Closing quotations showed no particular changes.

NOTES.

The Atlantic Dynamite Company has passed its dividend for the first time in years. It was recently reduced from 40c to 30c per share per month.

The Cadmus Gold Mining Company has elected the following trustees: Charles Stepp (president), J. M. Harper, A. Goetz, Adolph H. Weber, George Jors. A. Rapp was elected secretary and Charles Kahl, superintendent.

A dividend of 4 per cent has been declared by the London, Paris and American Bank, payable immediately. This makes 7 per cent for the year.

The following official reports have been placed on file.

BODIE—Extracted from the workings from winze 22 feet below the 300 level and from south drift from upraise 1 300 level 12½ tons of ore, estimated at about $50 per ton. Upraise from east crosscut 40 feet above the 400 level was extended 9 feet; formation porphyry. South drift from east upraise 50 feet above the 400 level was extended 14 feet. Have some seams of low-grade ore in the face. South drift from upraise 1 300 level was extended 10 feet. There are from 6 to 7 inches of very good ore in the face.

SAVAGE—On the 930 level the south drift started from the face of the sill floor, southeast drift is advanced 25 feet, following the stratum of fair ore mentioned in the last weekly report. On the 1000 level they continue to extract fair-grade ore from the sill floor up to the tenth floor. On the 1050 level they have upraised 12 feet at the face of the south drift from the east drift. They are stoping ore of good quality from this upraise. Continue to extract ore of fair grade from the west crosscut started from the face of the south drift.

During the week they have hoisted 130 cars of ore; car samples average $28 86 per ton. Shipped to Nevada mill 292½ tons and milled 235 tons; average battery of same, $21 59. Bullion yield of same, $3551 55. Shipped to United States Mint, Carson, March 9, from the Brunswick mill, 423¾ pounds of bullion, of the assay value of $10,399.

Eight tons of fair-grade ore were hoisted from the Seg. Belcher during the past week.

During the week they have extracted about 25 tons of fair-grade ore from the stopes above the drain tunnel in the Justice.

The following local corporations will pay monthly dividends to-day: California Powder Works 50 cents, Atlantic Dynamite 30 cents, Edison Light and Power 66⅔ cents, San Francisco Gas 35 cents, Pacific Telegraph and Telephone 40 cents, Sunset Telegraph and Telephone 25 cents, and Oakland Gas, Light and Heat 20 cents per share.

BOARD SALES.

Following were the sales in the San Francisco Stock Board yesterday:

REGULAR MORNING SESSION—9:30.

50	Alpha	10	150	CC&V	2.80	350	Ophir 1.80
100		09	10		2.85	200	S B & M 18
250	Andes	29	100	G & C	53	400	S Nev 79
50		29	500	H & N	96	100	80
550	Bodie	1.35	200		95	50	Union 58
100	Bulwer	21	500	Mex	91	200	Utah 07
300	Challar	50	100	Mono	28	100	Y Jacket 57
200	C Point	41					

AFTERNOON SESSION—2:30.

200	Alta	32	100	Confid	1½	300	Ophir 1¾
200	Andes	29	500	C Point	41	100	1.80
50	Benton	50	1000	Exchqr	.04	500	Savage 39
200	B & B	91	900	H & N	98	200	S Nev 82
650	Bodie	40	200	Justice	18	100	Union 58
600	Bulwer	22	100	Mexican	92	100	57
300	Challar	53	500	Overman	15	100	Y Jacket 57
450	C C & V	2.80					

Following were the sales in the Pacific Stock Board yesterday:

REGULAR SESSION—10:30.

100	Alta	34	100	Chal Con	.38	200	Ophir 1.80
300	Belcher	43	200	Challar	.50	900	1¾
250	B & B	90	100	Confi	1.42½	200	1.72½
300		89	300	H & N	.95	150	Potosi 51
200	Bodie	1.14	100		.98	100	Savage 39
200		1.35	700	Julia	.01	100	40
200	C C & V	2.80	200	Justice	18	200	Seg Bel 19
50		2.

AN OAKLANDER'S ALLEGED SHORTAGE.

EX-POLICE CLERK LAMBERT IS MUCH NEEDED BY HIS BONDSMEN.

PREACHERS AND BICYCLES.

C. L. WINES AND MISS LIZZIE BARSTOW MARRIED BY CONTRACT.

Ex-Coroner Henry Evers and ex-Councilman O. C. Kirk from the Second Ward were in a ferment all day yesterday over the disappearance of ex-Police Court Clerk W. R. Lambert, who has been out of office only two days. There is a shortage reported in his books, and the gentlemen first mentioned are his bondsmen. This accounts for their anxiety.

Lambert has held the office of Police Court Clerk for two years past, and was removed to make room for another. Thomas Crawford takes his place to-day.

There have been rumors of the clerk being away, but he has frequently been absent from the office and nothing was thougat of this last absence. It was thought that he would turn up after a few days.

He was last seen in this city Friday last. Friends of his have reported having seen him in San Francisco at the Germania saloon since, where he was spending considerable money. They say that he has no intention of embezzling any money, and that he will turn up all right.

Be this as it may Lambert is missing just at present, his bondsmen are after him, his books are being experted and the authorities have men at work trying to open the safe in his office, he having neglected to leave the combination.

The bondsmen learned yesterday that on Friday last, the day Lambert left, he drew from the Union Savings Bank $500 which he had deposited there. They have also made a cursory examination of his accounts and think the shortage will amount to something like $1000.

The bondsmen have put the matter in the hands of the police and will have a thorough search made for the missing man. In order to find out exactly how his accounts stand Expert York has been put to work on his books. Gwing to the complicated accounts the expert says it will be several days before he can determine just the true state of affairs.

As Clerk of the Police Court Lambert was custodian of all bail money and fines, and had at times so much money on band that he kept an account at the banks. As an idea of the amounts handled the ten lottery Chinamen recently arrested put up each $150 cash bail. This money the Clerk keeps until the cases are finally settled. In a few instances the Chinese have put up bonds and drawn down their cash.

Under a rule of Auditor Snow the clerk was required to settle with the city the first of each month, and his salary was not paid until he had filed such a statement. This rule Auditor Snow adopted because of trouble with a former clerk. Accordingly Clerk Lambert had settled up each month until the 1st of March. The last settlement would have covered the fines and forfeitures for February. He has not, therefore, drawn his salary of $150 for that month. The report of the expert will be necessary to determine just what amount is due the city. Some idea of what the city's business is in this department may be gathered from the reports of other months, however. On February 1 he paid in $272, and on January 1 $219. On December 1 the amount was $267. Besides there was $494 paid in from fines and forfeitures.

Previous to serving as Police Court Clerk Lambert was secretary of the Board of

Ex-Police Court Clerk W. R. Lambert.
[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

Health. He came to Oakland from Solano County, where he was admitted to practice law, and was at one time Deputy District Attorney of Vallejo. He was later in newspaper work in San Francisco.

Ex-Police Judge Allen appointed Lambert as clerk two years ago, and said yesterday that up to the time he left the office, in July, Lambert's accounts were straight, because he had given them his personal supervision. He admitted that Lambert was at times negligent about his affairs, but Judge Allen says he does not believe he had any intention of doing wrong.

The new clerk, Thomas Crowford, qualified yesterday in bonds of $5000, with Emil Nusbaumer and J. J. Hanifin as sureties.

Bondsman Evers said last night that the safe had not been opened. He did not know what to think of the opinion that Lambert had skipped out.

Councilmen After the Railroad.

The Southern Pacific last night received a foretaste of the treatment it will receive at the hands of the next City Council of Oakland. The Ordinance and Judiciary Committee of the present Council, the members of which are nearly all re-elected to the new Council, was in session, and had under consideration the widening of Cedar street, which branches off near the Sixteenth-street depot and leads to the West Oakland yards.

This street is largely taken up by Southern Pacific tracks and the Council has been for some time trying to get the company to widen it. There were present A. D. Wilder and Attorney Baker for the railroad. They asked just what was wanted and finally Heitman spoke up warmly, saying: "Leave the street in such a condition that it can be used. You know as well as I that we can go into the courts and beat you."

The talk drifted after that to the opening of Seventeenth street to the bay, a measure that the Board of Works had killed. There was some talk about opening the street across the railroad tracks and to the stone wall that banks up the tracks. Mr. Wilder said:

"The railroad does not want to be bothered by the public. Every cubic yard of earth was placed there by the railroad and if you break a road through there will be damages to pay for it."

This defi again brought Heitman out, and he accused the railroad company of trying to maintain a wall about the city. The Councilman was getting warm and Baker interrupted him by remarking, "You are only trying to show the power you possess and acting in a manner unbecoming a city authority."

This remark by the railroad attorney brought Councilman Mott to his feet. He said: "Never mind about that. It don't make any difference why we do it. We want to open this wall you have built to the bay line, and we intend to do it."

This seemed to settle the matter, and the railroad representatives had no more to say.

Gathering Them In.

Thomas Davis, an enterprising thief, who is not satisfied with one job per day, stole a set of poolballs from the saloon of Furgeson & Guy Thursday morning and finished the day with a grand clothes-stealing event from the Windsor Hotel.

He was captured by Detectives Shorey and Williams late Thursday night and pleaded guilty to two charges of petty larceny in the Police Court yesterday. He will be sentenced to-day.

Thieves raided the cloakroom of Miss Horton's private school at Twelfth and Market streets Wednesday and made off with two hats and an overcoat. The stolen property was recovered in a lower Broadway second-hand store and the guilty ones were found to be two boys, Joseph de Martini, 14 years of age, and John Mastenos, a year younger, who have given the police no end of trouble in the last few months.

The lads pleaded guilty before Judge Wood yesterday, and will probably be sent to the reform school.

Charles and Harry Lawson, two brothers who have served terms in the penitentiary and who are confirmed morphine fiends, were up in the Police Court yesterday charged with petty larceny and drunkenness. They pleaded not guilty and will be tried to-day.

Would Hold on Always.

The members of the Board of Public Works, it has been intimated, will make an effort to be continued in office, despite the fact that the last charter election voted them out. At least this is the case with two of the members, Messrs. Hughes and Miller. The third member, Carothers, goes out soon and is not very particular.

The attorney for the board, George de Golia, said yesterday:

"In all probability there will be a fight made to hold the present board in office; more than that I cannot say at the present time. I have been digging away at the law covering the matter for some time, but as yet have reached no definite conclusion. The best I can say now is that a fight is possible."

It is now said that the Chief of Police and the Chief of the Fire Department are getting very uneasy over the way they will stand with the new administration. They would both like to hold on, and it is even said that Chief Schaffer was for Davie in the late election, "Not that he cared for Davie," said a politician, "but that he loved Nelson less."

It is said the new Mayor is a man of warm friendships and will look out for his friends in the distribution of patronage.

Ministers Who Ride.

Oakland clergymen who ride the bicycle are very indignant at the steps taken by the Oakland police in their attempt to enforce the ordinance in regard to sidewalk riding and many of them are in favor of taking steps to have the present ordinance knocked out.

Rev. Mr. Hobart has prepared an ordinance to be presented at the first meeting of the new City Council, allowing riders the privilege of the sidewalks, provided they maintain a rate of speed not exceeding three miles an hour.

Rev. Dr. Williams, the assistant pastor of the First Congregational Church, is a strong advocate of the proposed new ordinance, and says it will save wheelmen considerable annoyance, to which they are now subjected by being run down by careless drivers.

He said: "Give us a common-sense ordinance. We do not expect to be allowed to ride on Broadway, but it will do no harm to allow bicycles on the sidewalk in the residence portion of the city."

Have Been Married a Year.

The many friends of C. L. Wines, the well-known teller of the Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco, were greatly surprised yesterday when it was given out that he had entered into a contract marriage with Miss Lizzie Barstow more than twelve months ago.

Why the affair has been kept such a profound secret or why they were married in that way is not known, but there were reasons which were satisfactory to the parties interested.

Miss Barstow is a daughter of the late D. P. Barstow and a niece of Councilman Anson Barstow. She has long been regarded as one of Oakland's most attractive young ladies.

Electric Carmen Happy.

Employes of the Piedmont Consolidated Cable Company who have been compelled by their employers to put up $20 cash when taking service with the company were in a happy frame of mind yesterday when Judge Frick decided that they should be allowed to draw their deposit before the sale of the property took place.

The Judge further instructed that $25,000 should also be withheld from the proceeds of the sale to satisfy the claim of Mrs. Wallace, who has a damage suit pending for that amount.

The case was stubbornly contested by Receiver Bishop and Attorney Wilson for the company, while the employes were represented by Attorneys Fitzgerald and Abbott.

Redfield Wins Again.

The motion for a new trial in the Redfield damage case against the Oakland Consolidated Street Railway Company was denied by Judge Greene yesterday. This is the case wherein Redfield obtained judgment for $2000 a short time ago, and is the second case that he has had against the corporation. About one year ago he was given judgment for $14,000 against the company for causing the death of his wife, who was killed by being thrown from an electric-car near Mountain View Cemetery.

The Lady Member Talks.

Mrs. Dr. Myra Knox, the newly elected member of the Board of Education, says that some of the newspapers have accused her of making statements that she knows nothing about.

"I have no definite plan laid out for my new work, for I have had no experience in that line, and no one has ever spoken to me in regard to the acceptance of the presidency of the Board of Education.

"I think that one of the members who has served on the board before would be better fitted for the position than I am."

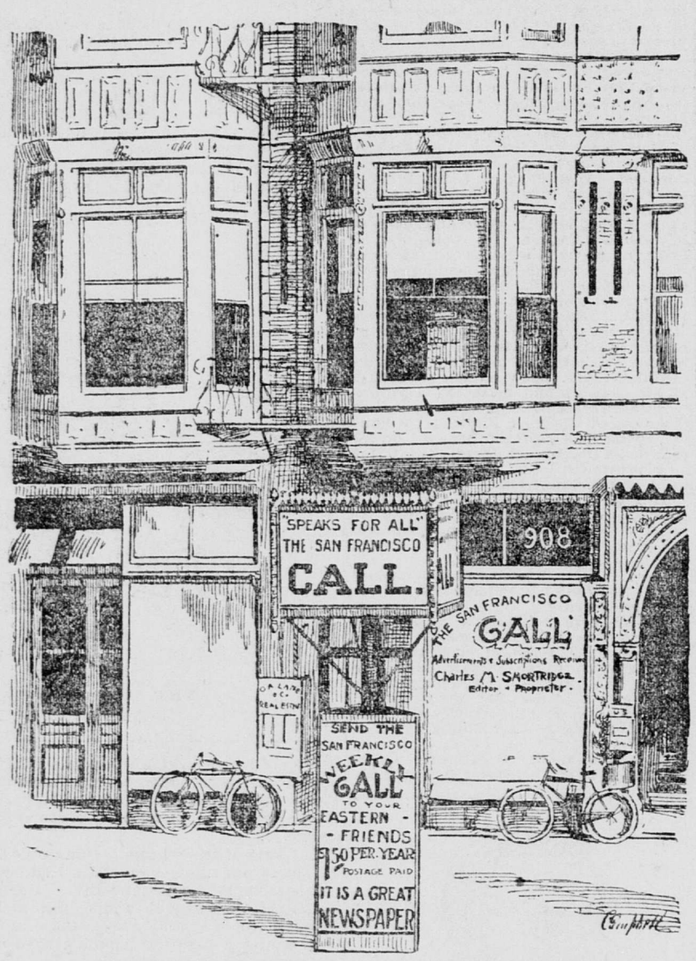
Still After the Stock.

John Chetwood Jr., assignee of the estate of Captain R. P. Thomas, the insolvent banker, has not given up the search for the missing bank stock of the California National that was transferred to D. E. Dowling and then placed out of the reach of Mr. Chetwood.

He has caused a citation to issue from Judge Frick, calling upon Dowling to appear for the second time in court and tell what he knows of the whereabouts of those 1100 shares.

The "Call" New Office.

The enterprise of the CALL in opening up its handsome new office at 908 Broadway has been appreciated judging by the numerous visitors who have paid their respects and admired the new quarters and congratulated those in charge upon their comfortable surroundings. All visitors are made welcome. As has been stated the CALL does not enter Oakland as a competitor of any of the journals published there, but desires to introduce itself to those residents who want a San Francisco paper. To do this properly it was necessary to have increased facilities. As now situated the CALL can readily handle its increasing circulation and also furnish a complete resume of the happenings in the thriving city of Oakland and its vicinity.



THE "CALL'S" NEW BUSINESS OFFICE.
[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

Michael Collins' Visitor.

Michael Collins, the murderer of Philip Boogar, the aged capitalist, had a caller this afternoon in the person of James Boyer, a brother of the murdered man.

The visitor was accompanied by Jailer Al White, who kept an eye on the man to see that no harm was done Collins, as the man looked very desperate as he stood gazing at the accused man.

A Warning to Jurors.

John H. Beach, an old man, who has spent the greater portion of his life serving on juries, was sent to the asylum yesterday.

The old man has an idea that he is being pursued by the many men that he has helped convict, and that they are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to put him out of the way.

She Was Careless.

In the case of Mrs. May Hodgkins against the Alameda, Oakland and Piedmont Electric Railway Company the plaintiff was nonsuited by Judge Greene yesterday, on the ground of contributory negligence. The costs of suit were taxed to the defendants.

ALAMEDA.

Thomas Lindon met with a serious accident yesterday while engaged in painting the roof of the two-story building in course of construction on San Antonio avenue, near Oak street. He lost his footing and commenced to slide, gaining momentum with the pitch of the roof. Before reaching the ground in his fall of twenty-five feet he struck on the picket-fence.

He was picked up in an unconscious condition and carried to his home. Dr. Stidham was summoned and found that the patient had broken three ribs over the heart, had bruised his hip and received a cut on the left hand. The injuries are severe, but there is every good reason for his recovery unless he has been injured internally.

Road to San Leandro.

A petition is in circulation asking the Supervisors to establish a highway, 100 feet wide, from the city limits on Bay Farm Island to San Leandro. It also asks the Supervisors to macadamize the roadbed to a width of forty feet. This is an important improvement, and has been agitated for the past two years. It would give direct connection between this city and one of the most fertile spots in the State. Since electric cars have been running on the San Leandro county road, it is no longer a popular thoroughfare for teams, and the new road, as projected, would get the bulk of travel between Alameda and Oakland.

An Easter Wedding.

A pretty Easter wedding took place yesterday at the Park-street Methodist Church. The contracting parties were Miss Mollie Murray and John Heidt of this city. The church was gayly decorated, and two miniature wedding bells hung gracefully over the altar. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. D. Bovard. The young couple left in the afternoon for Monterey, where they will spend their honeymoon. On their return they will reside on San Antonio avenue.

Will Stay Until 1900.

John Shea, the young ragamuffin who is beyond the control of his grandparents, was sentenced yesterday by the Recorder on the approval of the Superior Court to the reformatory at Ione. He will remain there until he is 21 years of age, which will be November 9, 1900.

Lost Her Chatelaine.

Mrs. J. J. Konigshofer was to have left for Tucson, Ariz., yesterday, but discovered at the mole that she had lost her chatelaine, which contained her trunk checks and over $100 in coin. The loss was at once reported to the railroad officials, who delayed the connecting ferry steamer for a full quarter of an hour to make search, but all to no purpose. In the meantime the train pulled out and the trip was postponed.

The King's Daughters.

The King's Daughters' Society of the Presbyterian church are preparing to give a unique entertainment. A programme has been arranged by the young ladies, after which they will serve a conundrum banquet.

BERKELEY.

The students are criticizing the football management for its dilatoriness in presenting a financial report of the game for the past season. The last game was played about four months ago, but the student body has as yet no information which will explain the various receipts and expenditures. The tradesmen of this city and San Francisco who had dealings with the team were delayed a couple of months before they could recover the amounts due them, and some threatened to resort to extreme measures before they were satisfied.

Despoiled Athletes.

Burglars entered the clubrooms of the Crescents early yesterday morning and carried off property valued at $30. A heavy plank window-guard was battered down by the robbers without arousing people residing in the front and rear of the building.

Scalded to Death.

The little child of G. C. Boeddicker of West Berkeley, which was scalded Wednesday by a pot of boiling water, died yesterday after lingering in great agony.

Peralta Fire Company.

A committee consisting of E. Caresy, W. O'Neill, D. D. Keane, G. Bower and A. T. Schad has been appointed to make arrangements for the anniversary of the Peralta Fire Company.

ANTE-ELECTION PLEDGES.

THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DIVE-KEEPERS WANTS A CHANGE OF VENUE.

JUDGE CAMPBELL DENIES THE MOTION AND GIVES HIS REASONS.

The argument on the motion of Attorney Alexander Campbell, on behalf of the saloon-keeper arrested for violating the dive ordinance, for a change of venue, took place before Judge Campbell yesterday afternoon.

The cases in Judge Joachimsen's and Judge Low's courts had been transferred to Judge Campbell's court on affidavits that the Judges were biased because they had adopted planks in the platform of the Non-Partisans regarding the enforcement of the laws relating to dives.

Affidavits asking for a change of venue were also filed in Judge Campbell's court on the ground of bias.

Attorney Campbell read extracts from the platform of the Republican party, one of which was favoring restrictive, repressive and suppressive legislation regarding breeding places of vice and crime, and the other that the party was unalterably opposed to dives. As the Judge was elected on the Republican ticket he was bound by the platform of the party, and the adoption of these declarations he contended constituted bias. He therefore moved for a change of venue.

The Judge denied the motion. He had given no pledges to any party, but had only pledged himself to honestly and fearlessly discharge the duties of his office. Besides, the judiciary was never asked to adopt any platform. He was prepared to give the dive cases a fair and impartial trial.

Attorney Campbell urged that the Judge was bound to abide by the decision of Judge Murphy in the case of McAuliffe, where it was laid down that it was only necessary for the defendant to allege bias.

"I have every respect for Judge Murphy's decisions in criminal cases," said the Judge, "but I think he never intended his decision to be of such a sweeping character. If any defendant alleged personal bias on my part it would be different. Besides, where would you want the cases tried?"

The first case will be tried by a jury on March 19, but meantime Attorney Campbell said he would apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the Judge to grant a change of venue.

FOR THE NICKEL TRADE.

Gustaf Broman's Craft an Elegant and Graceful Capsizer.

Gustaf Broman, who is to ride his cedar-log canoe around the world, going via Cape Horn if the railroad will not haul him overland to New York for a start on his voyage, arrived by the Arcata. The bold navigator did not sail down in his boat, but stood safely on the steamer and watched the clumsy dugout drag at its towline like a pile.

The craft is fitted with contrivances never before seen on land or sea, and having more depth than beam, is about as safe for passenger service as a bale of hay.

Not content with the natural crankiness consequent upon its unshiplike construction the architect has riveted brass chain plates and other heavy articles to the rail and deck, which further raises her center of gravity, making her an elegant and graceful capsizer.

Captain Broman had his boat loaded on a truck and conveyed up town for repairs. It is safe to say that the bold navigator will navigate his uncanny and uninteresting craft into some fake museum, and it will be proven that she was designed not for ocean travel, but for the Midway nickel trade.

Cut His Two Brothers.

Martin McLean, 560½ Bryant street, got into a row with his brother Peter in a saloon on Third street on Wednesday night and cut him on the face and arm with a knife. Peter was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where his wounds were stitched and dressed. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning John, another brother, was taken to the hospital and had a cut in his back stitched and dressed. Martin had also attacked him with the knife. Yesterday Peter swore out a warrant for Martin's arrest on charge of assault to murder.

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PLANTED OUR FLAG ON MOUNT ORIZABA.

D. S. RICHARDSON TELLS OF HIS PERILOUS TRIP UP THE VOLCANO.

BESTED TWO OTHER NATIONS.

MEXICO ILLUSTRATED BY STEREOPTICON VIEWS AND DESCRIBED AT PIONEER HALL.

The Society of California Pioneers listened to a lecture at Pioneer Hall last night and learned more about Mexico from D. S. Richardson, ex-secretary of the United States legation, than they could obtain in a year's study of geographical or historical works. That they appreciated the descriptions given by Mr. Richardson was evident from the frequent bursts of applause.

Mr. Richardson read from notes carefully prepared from data collected while he was in the employ of the United States Government in the southern republic. Mexico he considered a marvelous land, both in history and romance. Egypt itself, he said, does not surpass the country as a field for the investigation of archeologists.

"The day of revolutions has gone by," said the lecturer, "and peace reigns throughout the entire republic excepting internal disarrangements of mountains which no man or politics can control. The press reports of the eruption of Mount Orizaba which appeared on Monday last were sufficient evidence of that."

Pictures of this famous supposed-to-have-been-dead volcano were thrown upon a large canvas at the end of the hall. White-capped peaks were shown with a black crater yawning near the summit. Three figures were depicted making the dangerous ascent over jagged ice and drifted snow.

"This majestic mountain," said the speaker, "is one of the most conspicuous and interesting objects of Mexican landscapes. It towers to the enormous height of 18,000 feet above the sea and can be seen in clear weather at a distance of 100 miles. For many years its heights were considered inaccessible. Its first recorded ascent by white men was made in 1848 by a party of American officers. In 1851 a Frenchman named Doignon succeeded in reaching the top, where he found a staff with the date 1848 cut upon it and the tattered remains of a United States flag flapping in the wind.

"If I may be pardoned a reference to my personal experience in ascending this volcano's sides, I would illustrate the difficulties of the undertaking by telling you that only three of a party of twelve who started reached the top. It was agreed that the first one to reach the top should have the privilege of planting his country's flag thereon. My companions were an Englishman and a Mexican. National spirit spurred us all forward, but I am happy to say that despite the intense suffering I endured Old Glory was placed upon Orizaba, and as far as I know waves there to-day."

Mr. Richardson gave a vivid description of the country surrounding the mountain now in eruption, and classed it as "the most desirable portion of Mexico in which to dwell, for there the products of the three zones mingle, corn and coffee interlace their leaves, peach trees lift their heads above fields of tasseled cane, and grapes and mangoes grow together in blooming gardens."

By the stereopticon route the audience was taken through the entire republic, the verbal descriptions accompanying each picture as it appeared leaving the hearers under the impression that they were actually in the land of the Aztec.

Exhibits in the National Museum and a birdseye view of the proposed exhibition grounds were greeted with applause, while the flag of Mexico could not have been better received had it been thrown on a canvas before an audience of natives.

A BREAD-WINNER AT EIGHT.

WILLIE FERNONE THE MAIN SUPPORT OF A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS.

HE RISES BETIMES AND EARNS THE PROVISIONS FOR THE COMING DAY.

The old building at 5 Hinckley place is the home of one of the city's youngest bread-winners. It is the home of eight-year-old Willie Fernone, who supports by his earnings a family of five persons.

Willie's father is James Fernone, an Italian laborer, whom fate has treated unkindly and who has had no steady work for nine months. He came here three years ago with his wife and four children. The children are 6, 8, 10 and 12 years old respectively. They all attend a kindergarten on Telegraph Hill.

The family story may best be told in the words of the mother, a kindly-featured and brave little woman, who spoke with earnest pride concerning her young flock.

"Except for the few pennies my husband earns working as extra-man at bootblack stands little Willie supports the family. He is 8 years old, and besides going to school regularly sells flowers every day after 3 o'clock, when he comes home from school. Willie never comes home from downtown before 10 o'clock, and sometimes it is half-past 12 before he goes to bed. Then he arises in the morning at 6 or half-past 6 and buys the supplies for the day. When he comes back I have the fire ready and cook whatever Willie brings home.

"I don't know what we would do if it wasn't for our little boy. Our other children do not work but go to school. We have consented to allow Willie to work because he seems to want to do so and because people buy from him on account of his being so small. He makes from 40 to 60 cents a day and could make more, but he has to pay for the flowers he sells. We are often worried on account of his staying out so late, for he will not come home until his bouquets are all sold. The police officers and other people send him home sometimes and appear surprised that we should allow him to stay out so late. But you see no one can feel so badly as his mother that poor Willie should have to support the family. We cannot help ourselves, we cannot help ourselves."

BISHOP MANOGUE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Priests of the Diocese Have Expressed Their Choice.

The committee of Catholic priests representing the clergy of the diocese of Sacramento met at the residence of Archbishop Riordan last Tuesday to express their first, second and third choice for a successor to the late Bishop Manogue. The priests present were Revs. Thomas Grace of Sacramento, L. Kennedy of Eureka, M. Coleman of Marysville, J. J. Hynes of Woodland and the Very Reverend James Lynch, Vicar-General of the diocese of Sacramento.

Some time before Bishop Manogue died he asked that a coadjutor be appointed to assist him. He sent to Rome the names of Revs. Thomas Grace, M. Coleman and James Lynch. Bishop Manogue died before the application had been acted upon by the Pope. It has been stated that Bishop Manogue's selection was confirmed at Tuesday's conference, as the priests are desirous of having a local man to fill the episcopal chair.

Next week Bishop Scanlan of Salt Lake, Bishop Montgomery of Monterey and Archbishop Riordan will meet and will either confirm the nominations made by the priests or name three additional candidates. All of the names will then be sent to Rome and the Pope will appoint a Bishop from the list.

ARCHITECTURE IN ART.

Fifty Students Who Will Enjoy the Hopkins Artists' Quarters.

Fifty architectural students made application for admittance to the San Francisco Art Association, several weeks ago, and asked that they be given the use of a room in the Mark Hopkins Institute, with the usual privileges of membership. The regular dues are $12 a year, but the students asked that on account of their number they be given a reduction of half the rates.

The matter was referred to a committee of the School of Design and the latter referred it to a special committee. The special committee made a report, which imposed certain conditions, and was approved by the board of directors, who instructed Secretary Martin to notify the students' committee. Following are the conditions:

Class to furnish its own instructors and to arrange the course of study to be pursued.

Dues from each member, amounting to $1 per month, to be paid to the association for use of room.

Class to furnish its own light, fuel, material and furnishings and to be responsible for all damage to the property of the association.

A committee of three, selected by the School of Design committee, to test qualifications for admission to class.

Admission to class to be open to any and all qualified applicants who may apply to the institute to follow the study of architecture.

Class to be recognized as an integral part of the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art, and to be subject to such control and conditions as the School of Design committee may deem necessary to exercise.

All information as to course of study, names of instructors, days and hours of study and conditions of membership, together with names of students and any changes that may occur therein, shall be furnished the secretary of the association as a matter of record and for the guidance of persons desiring information.

The School of Design committee shall have the right to abolish said class or impose any changes or conditions they may deem best in the interest of the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.

The students will be given the privilege of the art exhibition, but not of the art receptions and social gatherings.

EAST-STREET BRIDGE.

Oaklanders Want It—Channel Street to Be Dredged by the State and Wharf Lessees.

At a meeting of the Board of Harbor Commissioners yesterday afternoon the subject of the proposed East-street bridge was discussed. The protest of the people of Oakland against the opposition in the Legislature to the measure was referred to and the following resolution was adopted and ordered incorporated in a message to be sent to Governor Budd:

Resolved, That it is of vital importance to the people of this State that Senate bills 60, 61 and 62, pertaining to the bridge from the new ferry depot, be passed at this session of the Legislature. Your co-operation is respectfully solicited.

A committee of lumbermen was in attendance on the board and urged that the waterway known as Channel street, running from Second to Sixth, be dredged to a depth of nine feet at low water. The work was ordered done, it being agreed that the expense of dredging should be shared by the State and the lumber people of the locality.

AN ELEVATOR WANTED.

Hall of Records Copyists Complain of the Winding Stairs.

Joseph Cooney, supervising copyist of the Recorder's office, and several other deputies of the same department of the city government, are formulating a petition to be presented to the Board of City Hall Commissioners, asking for an elevator in the Hall of Records.

Futile efforts in this direction have been made since the erection of the new City Hall.

"You see this is frightful," remarked Mr. Coonev. as he gazed from the third balcony of the rotunda building down eighty feet to the mosaic flooring below.

"We cannot work down on the lower balconies, as there is not light enough. This is the only suitable place for copying. Nearly all of our copyists are ladies, and they are compelled to make their way up those two long flights of winding stairs four times a day at least. But I am now speaking only of the discomfort to the attaches of the office. If that is so great, what an inconvenience it must be to the general public.

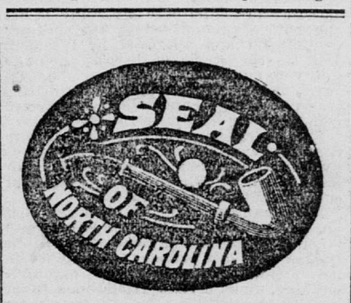
"In the middle of the building an elevator could be constructed that would reach to the roof. It would be both ornamental and strengthening to the structure. Architects say this and they ought to know. The expense would not be great and such an improvement would be the means of averting much harsh criticism now heard on the stairways."

ANOTHER CUT-RATE WAR.

Passenger-Carrying Coast Steamers Losing Their Lumber Trade.

Another rate fight is being fought between coast carriers, and promises to be a war to the death. The lumber schooners, steam and sail, plying between San Francisco and the Humboldt Bay ports have been adding a passenger trade to their freight traffic, which cut pretty deeply into earnings of the steamers. The little vessels have no accomodations for passengers, but their low rates and quick trips made the new business remunerative.

The steamers Humboldt and Pomona retaliated by cutting freight charges in lumber and shingles, lowering the rate of the former from $3 50 to $2 and that of the latter from 25 cents to 10 cents. This is carrying the war into Africa with a vengeance, for the lumber-dealers, the owners or charterers of the schooners are finding themselves undersold by rivals taking advantage of the cut-rate freight charges.



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BEAUTY IS POWER.

Perfection of Form, Feature, and Mind Render Women All-powerful.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Yet blended with those perfections must be perfect health. Women are today stronger in their character, better in their nature, truer in their love, warmer in their affections, than they ever were.

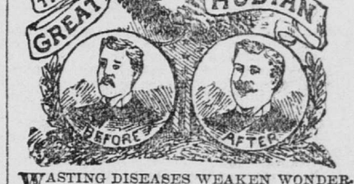
But most women do not know themselves; and often when their influence is doing the most good, break down. They drift gradually and unconsciously into that tempestuous sea of woman's diseases.

Then they should remember that *Lydia E. Pinkham's* VegetableCompound restores natural cheerfulness, destroys despondency, cures leucorrhœa, — the great forerunner of serious womb trouble, — relieves backache, strengthens the muscles of the womb, and restores it to its normal condition, regulates menstruations, removes inflammation, ulceration, and tumors of the womb, etc.

It is a remedy of a woman for women. Millions of women owe the health they enjoy, and the influence they exert, to Mrs. Pinkham; and the success of her Vegetable Compound has never been equalled in the field of medicine for the relief and cure of all kinds of female complaints. So say the druggists.

Here is another one of thousands who speaks that others may know the truth:—

"For five years I suffered with falling of the womb, and all the dreadful aches and pains that accompany the disease. I tried several doctors and different medicines, until I lost all faith in everything. I had not tried your Compound. I watched your advertisements from day to day, and each day became more hopeful. At last I resolved to try it. I have taken seven bottles, and have gained forty pounds. My pains have all left me, and I am a well woman. I do all my own work, and can walk two miles without feeling tired. Your Compound has been worth its weight in gold to me. I cannot praise it enough." MATILDA EHNAM, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.



WASTING DISEASES WEAKEN WONDERfully because they weaken you slowly, gradually. Do not allow this waste of body to make you a poor, flabby, immature man. Health, strength and vigor is for you whether you be rich or poor. The Great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

HUDYAN stops prematureness of the discharge in twenty days. Cures **LOST MANHOOD**, constipation, dizziness, failing sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.

Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private indorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in twenty days by the use of Hudyan. Hudyan costs no more than any other remedy.

Send for circulars and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood due to serious private disorders carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for 'Blood Book' to the old physicians of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. McNULTY.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE SPECIALIST treats PRIVATE CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES OF MEN ONLY. He stops Discharges; cures secret Blood and Skin Diseases, Sores and Swellings; Nervous Debility, Impotence and other weaknesses of Manhood.

He corrects the Secret Errors of Youth and their terrible effects, Loss of Vitality, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Memory, Despondency and other troubles of mind and body, caused by the Errors, Excesses and Diseases of Boys and Men.

He restores Lost Vigor and Manly Power, removes Deformities and restores the Organs to Health. He also cures Diseases caused by Mercury and other Poisonous Drugs.

Dr. McNulty's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent Free to all men who describe their trouble. Patients cured at Home. Terms reasonable.

Hours—9 to 3 daily; 6:30 to 8:30 evenings. Sundays, 10 to 12 only. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address

P. ROSCOE McNULTY, M. D.,
26½ Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

☞ Beware of strangers who try to talk to you about your disease on the streets or elsewhere. They are cappers or steerers for swindling doctors.

THE WEEKLY CALL contains serial and complete stories, miscellaneous articles by the best writers, special articles by home authors; the news of the coast; the news of the world and all that serves to make a complete family journal, free from objection. $1.50 a year postpaid.

DAVIES OF HAWAII GETS HIS FREEDOM.

HE ARRIVES FILLED WITH INDIGNATION AT THE WAY HE WAS TREATED.

SAYS HE IS NOT A BAD MAN.

THINKS HE WILL BRING SUIT AGAINST THE HAWAIIAN STAR FOR LIBEL.

Captain William Davies arrived on the steamer Arawa from Honolulu yesterday morning. He came filled with wrath and indignation at the treatment he says he has received at the hands of the Honolulu press, and denies emphatically the imputations of an article which appeared in the Hawaiian Star of the 7th inst., as follows:

Captain "Bill" Davies, who leaves the country to-day for the country's good, has had quite a career in Hawaii and made a bad record.

He came into public notice at once on reaching the port as mate of a vessel with immigrants. Davies had killed a Japanese or Chinaman on the voyage. He was tried by a British court on the charge of murder and acquitted.

Davies was first in the Inter-Island, then in the Wilder service. He earned the reputation of being a drunkard and living in a wicked and immoral fashion. In a divorce suit his wife charged that he beat her. He held fine steamer positions, but was unreliable on account of drink and a bluffer.

Davies landed guns for the insurgents with his little steamer Waimanalo. He said he received only $20 in cash. His sentence was ten years and $10,000 fine, and it was suspended for him to leave the country. He was hopelessly in debt.

Captain Davies said yesterday that he had unavoidably gained an unenviable reputation at the islands for having been caught supplying the insurgents with rifles and ammunition, but as he had stood trial, been convicted and then relieved from punishment, he was of the opinion that when he was talked about it should be otherwise than with a spirit of libel.

"In the first place," said Captain Davies, "I have not a bad record on the islands, I never was tried for murder and I was never sued for divorce, nor was I ever a drunkard."

The captain further stated that he was able to show a clean record during his many years of active sea life, which would speak for his character better than anything else.

"I sailed from the port of San Francisco from 1873 to 1881," he said, "first coming from New York as second mate on the ship Charles H. Marshall, on which boat I served three years. After this I sailed in European trade as second officer on the ship Glory of the Seas, and from this ship I went with the Harriette H. McGilvery, shipping from Philadelphia and serving as second officer. Next, I became second officer of the ship William H. Marcy, carrying teas from Japan to this port, but after two years I became the chief officer of the Centennial, sailing also from Kobe, Japan, to San Francisco, touching at Hawaii. After this I shipped as chief officer of the Anjer Head, engaged in the same trade as my former ship, the Centennial.

"It was when in command of the Anjer Head that I met the first trouble of my life, which happened at Honolulu on Christmas day, 1881. In the forenoon of that day we were about to weigh anchor for this port, when I was notified by my first officer that some of the crew were rioting. Acting at once, I discovered that serious trouble was brewing on board between the Chinese portion of the crew and the Englishmen, and while endeavoring to pacify the Chinamen, I was attacked by three of them, and in order to save my life I shot one man and killed him.

"I immediately gave myself up to the British Consul and was tried. It was fully nine months before the end of the trial, when I was acquitted. In this way commenced my life at the islands, and from a prison cell I worked my way up to the command of the finest vessels in the island trade.

"I was first in the employ of the Inter-Island Steamship Company as mate of the James McGee. I was one year in command of the steamer C. A. Bishop and one year in command of the Liholiho. From the employ of this company I entered that of the Wilder Steamship Company and took command of the Likelike, then the steamer Lehua, but after one year I was put in command of the finest steamer engaged in island trade, the Claudine, which position I held for three years, and, in fact, until I bought a vessel of my own. This was nearly two years ago.

"Now," continued Captain Davies, "I would like to know if a man could hold all the most important positions on steamers in the islands for fourteen years and at the same time be a hopeless drunkard, a wife-beater and everything else that is bad?"

The captain says that he was never sued for divorce, but that a separation between himself and wife had been sought about two years ago, but that the separation was discontinued by the court after his having resigned from command of the Claudine.

"I am not hopelessly in debt either, for all I owe down there is something like $700. I could have paid every cent of this amount, but I was in jail, my vessel confiscated, and everything else for that matter, so I was in a mighty hard fix."

The captain was honorably commissioned by the late Queen in 1889 for gallant services rendered in saving crew and passengers of the schooner Drew, wrecked off the coast of Hawaii. Among some of the passengers were Minister Thurston and C. S. Spaulding.

In concluding the captain said that the strong feeling against him at the islands was established on account of his having landed the guns and ammunition to aid the insurgents. He said that he was strongly in favor of the constitution of 1887, and as strongly opposed to the dethroning of the Queen and the establishment of the Provisional Government. He said that the men of the Boston had, alone and unaided, done this thing, and for three months had they by a show of force prevented the then new Government from being molested.

Captain Davis was arrested on the 10th of January on the charge of treason for having landed at Diamond Head, in the harbor of Honolulu, 300 rifles and ammunition for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the present Government to effect its overthrow. He was tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to be fined $10,000. All of the sentence was remitted and on the 1st inst. he was released, when he applied for a passport, which was readily given to him, and in the passport it is stated that he is to be protected as a citizen of Hawaii and courtesy is invited from other powers.

The captain says that he is a citizen of the United States and is very prond of it.

He says that he contemplates bringing a suit for libel against Editor Edward Towse of the Hawaiian Star.

He says that annexation with the United States is in no way practicable, nor is it generally desired.

Captain Davies said that concerning the alleged torture which it had been reported he had been subjected to during his imprisonment, he would say there was no truth in the stories whatever.

CAPTAIN DAVIES, WHO SAYS HE TESTIFIED IN HONOLULU WHILE UNDER DURESS.

[From a photograph taken in the "Call" art gallery yesterday.]

HELD A STATE PRISONER.

LILIUOKALANI CONFINED IN THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

HONOLULU, March 7.—The Military Commission concluded its labors last week and has adjourned over until Monday, the 10th inst., when it will probably be dissolved. The object of holding it over was simply to allow time to those who had agreed to leave the country for the country's good, to do so. Should they fail to keep their agreement they would be rearrested and tried at once before the commission. It is anticipated that by March 15 not one of these will be left in Hawaii and that martial law will be at an end. That the end is coming is apparent from the gradual withdrawal of the restrictions heretofore imposed. It is no longer necessary to possess a pass signed by the marshal permitting one to be at large on the streets after 9:30 P. M., and the saloons are now allowed to run on full time, that is, from 5:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of February 27 Major Potter, Major McLeod, Charles B. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson visited the apartment now occupied by Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis in the executive building for the purpose of reading to her the sentence pronounced by the military commission and approved by President Dole, as the result of her being found guilty of misprision of treason. The ex-royal lady remained seated during the reading of the sentence and manifested comparatively little concern over it.

The sentence imposed by the military court and approved by the President was five years' imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of $5000, being the lowest that could be imposed under the law.

The commander-in-chief remitted that portion of the sentence imposing hard labor, and for the present she will be treated as a State prisoner and confined in her present quarters in the executive building, under certain regulations to be hereafter formulated. At one time there was considerable talk of sending her to Oahu prison, where she was to be given the position of matron. As there are but two or three female prisoners in the jail, the position would have been a sinecure, and would have enabled the ex-royal lady to do about as she pleased except going outside the walls. If this idea was ever seriously contemplated by the Government, and the CALL correspondent is advised to the contrary, it has been abandoned.

Mrs. Dominis has every comfort she can wish for, but is only allowed one attendant, Mrs. Clarke, and only permitted to see her agent, Charles B. Wilson, and her physician, Dr. D. McLennan. These are allowed to visit her at any time without any restrictions whatever.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT MADE BY CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVIES YESTERDAY.

EDITOR "CALL"--Dear Sir: The report published in your paper some time ago telling of how I was coerced into giving evidence against the so-called rebels in Honolulu contained some mistakes. I will give the facts briefly.

I was arrested at 4 o'clock in the morning and was handcuffed by two soldiers and Luther Wilcox. I was put in solitary confinement and was threatened with death by W. O. Smith, Attorney-General, if I did not give testimony against the so-called rebels. I gave the testimony as requested under duress.

It was not true that I was triced up by the thumbs or tortured, otherwise than by solitary confinement. With that exception your account of how I was induced to testify against the so-called rebels is correct.

On the 5th of the present month, about 8 o'clock in the morning, I was arrested under martial law and taken to the Marshal's office, when a letter to the "Call" disputing your former article, as republished in the Honolulu Advertiser, was presented to me and I was asked to sign it. I did so of course. I had no choice. The article was a little too strong, but I was under martial law and I had to sign it. The Government helped me out of the country by lending me money.

Respectfully,

Wm Davies

San Francisco March 14/95

Proceeding to the Oahu jail the officers had John A. Cummins and Captain Davies brought before them and read the sentences imposed. The sentence passed by the commission on Mr. Cummins was five years' imprisonment at hard labor and $5000 fine, but the President saw fit to remit the imprisonment portion. Mr. Cummins paid his fine on the following morning and was at once released from confinement. He speaks in the highest terms of the treatment he received during his incarceration. His son has presented Jailor Lowe of the Oahu prison with a valuable horse as a token of his appreciation of the treatment accorded to his father.

The Hawaiian Annexation League is a new organization, composed entirely of natives, to work in connection with the American League to secure the annexation of these islands to the United States. Charles B. Wilson, ex-Marshal under the old regime and the present confidential agent of the ex-Queen, and Samuel Parker, ex-Cabinet Minister, are the leading spirits of the society. One feature of the programme is to send a monster petition to Washington signed by natives only and headed by Liliuokalani herself, to the United States Congress, asking for immediate annexation.

WILL NOT REMAIN IN EXILE.

CAMARINOS, RECENTLY DEPORTED, SAYS HE WILL RETURN.

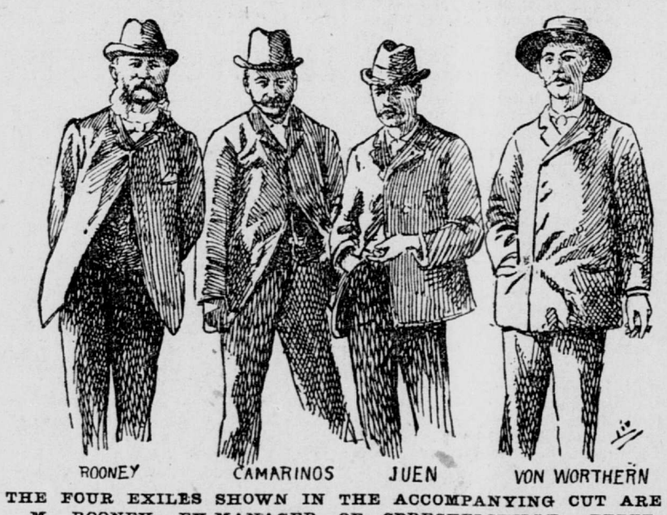
Peter G. Camarinos, a brother of D. G. Camarinos of this city, arrived on the Arawa yesterday morning as an exile from Honolulu and all Hawaii. But Mr. Camarinos says he is going back to the islands before long, whether the Dole Government grants him permission or not. He is full of pluck and determination, and does not feel at all cast down by his recent ill luck. When asked why he was deported, what the charges were against him and what defense he made, if any, Mr. Camarinos said:

"There you've got me in a puzzle. I have not the slightest knowledge what the charges against me were, if there were any at all, beyond a mere suspicion that I might be in sympathy with the royalists. There was no statement of any charges made to me. I was simply arrested and forced to sign an agreement to leave the country for an indefinite length of time. I was given no opportunity whatever to defend myself.

"Of course, it is a severe hardship on me. I have an extensive mercantile and commission business in Honolulu, besides two large fruit orchards, that need constant and careful attention. I have several trustworthy employes there, but still that is not the same as a man attending to his business in person."

"What steps, if any, will you take to escape from the hardships of exile?" was asked.

"I shall look to the Government of Greece, whose subject I am," Mr. Camarinos answered, "for such diplomatic interference as will restore to me my rights as a peaceful and law-abiding property-owner of Hawaii. I have already communicated with the Greek Consul-General in New York, and he has laid the matter before the Greek Foreign Office. If this does not secure for me permission to return and resume my property rights, I shall go back to Hawaii anyhow. I shall return without permission if permission is refused. I have never, even in the slightest degree, taken any interest or hand in politics, and I cannot understand why the Government should have picked me out for a victim of its ire. There may be personal influences—actuated by business jealousies—of which I know nothing at the present time."



ROONEY CAMARINOS JUEN VON WORTHERN

THE FOUR EXILES SHOWN IN THE ACCOMPANYING CUT ARE P. M. ROONEY, EX-MANAGER OF SPRECKELSVILLE; PETER G. CAMARINOS, A WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT; H. VON WERTHERN, EX-EDITOR OF THE "LIBERAL," AND HARRY JUEN, EX-CAPTAIN OF POLICE UNDER THE REPUBLIC.

[From photographs.]

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE TALKS.

SAYS EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI IS IN A COMFORTABLE PRISON.

W. A. Kinney, a Honolulu attorney, who was Judge Advocate of the military commission that tried the charges of treason against the insurrectionists of Hawaii, was one of the passengers who arrived on the Arawa yesterday.

Mr. Kinney has come for the purpose of securing evidence in relation to the schooner Wahlberg, which delivered arms to the revolutionists off the coast of Oahu on the night of January 3 last, and was afterward seized by the United States authorities at San Diego for violating the neutrality laws and aiding insurrection in a foreign country.

The Wahlberg was registered from San Francisco in the name of Captain Martin, who commanded the vessel and navigated her to Hawaii. In an interview at the Occidental Hotel yesterday Mr. Kinney said:

"I have with me two witnesses, George Townsend and Charlie Warren, besides a great deal of documentary evidence which I shall turn over to the United States authorities. I will take no part in the prosecution of the case. Townsend and Warren were employed on board of the Waimanalo, the steamer which brought the arms from the Wahlberg to the shore, and which was commanded by Captain Davies. These men will be able to identify Captain Martin and his crew, and their evidence, I think, will be conclusive."

When asked concerning the reported torture of Captain Davies by the Provisional Government in order to obtain his confession, Mr. Kinney told a story which is wholly at variance with the statements made by Captain Davies himself. Mr. Kinney said:

"That report must have been started in a spirit of sarcasm. Captain Davies had not been under arrest more than half an hour when he sent word to the Hawaiian authorities that he desired to make a full and free statement of all the facts that he knew in connection with the landing of the weapons. He wanted to confess, and no wonder, because he was caught in the act. He gave his testimony before the military commission without any promise whatever as to immunity from punishment. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but on account of the services

WORKED HARD TO CONVICT.

ASHFORD TELLS ABOUT HAWAIIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Among the exiles from Hawaii who arrived in this city by the steamer Arawa yesterday was C. W. Ashford, a leading attorney of Honolulu, an ex-Attorney-General and an ardent constitutional royalist. He is at present a guest at the Lick House. According to Mr. Ashford, who related his experiences during an interview last night, the Provisional Government of Hawaii resorted to some rather queer practices in its prosecution of revolutionists, suspects and sympathizers after the attempted insurrection of January 6.

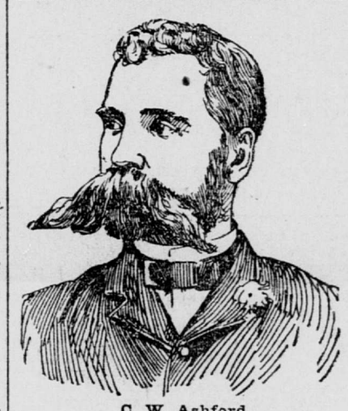
"I will relate some facts that will sound almost incredible," said Mr. Ashford. "For instance, Charles E. Dunwell, a British subject, who came from Jamaica to Hawaii about three years ago, was arrested on suspicion of being a sympathizer with the ex-Queen's cause and of knowing something about alleged plots and intrigues to restore her to power. There was no specific charge brought against him. Dunwell was thrown into a dark cell, was stripped of all his clothing and was kept there for fourteen hours without food. I was also in prison at the time, having been arrested on the pretext of suspicion.

"When Dunwell was first arrested he was asked to testify against me. He replied that he knew nothing whatever against me as regarded the Government or otherwise. The Marshal and Mr. Kinney, the judge-advocate, then told him to try and remember something the next day after he had spent the night naked in the dark cell. After fourteen hours Dunwell was called upon to state whether or not he had recalled anything which he could give as testimony against me on the charge of misprision of treason. He replied that he had not. He was then placed in an ordinary cell where he was kept for several weeks, but was finally discharged.

"Alexander Smith, a halfcaste and a non-combatant, was arrested on mere suspicion. He was very sick when taken into custody. Shortly after being arrested he was confronted with a charge of treason. He denied the charge. He was then stripped of all his clothing and placed in a tank of cold water to make him confess. When taken out of the tank Smith fainted and fell, striking the back of his head on the edge of an iron bucket, thereby sustaining a serious wound. His subsequent ill treatment and sickness completely broke his spirit. He was subdued and finally pleaded guilty of misprision of treason. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5000. He is now in prison serving his sentence.

"An Englishman, whose name I am not now at liberty to tell, was arrested without any specific charge being made against him. While in jail he was visited by a military officer, who was a member of the commission. This officer took the Englishman up on the roof of the jail and there offered him $1000 and his liberty if he would give evidence that would convict my brother, V. V. Ashford. He declined, was kept in jail another month and then released.

"There was another British subject, Mr. Rickards, who fell under the ban of the Government. He has a wife and is the father of no less than seventeen children. He had been tried and found guilty of treason, and was sentenced to serve thirty-five years in prison and pay a fine of $10,000. It was arranged that the sentence should be read to Rickards on a certain Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. After the time for the sentence had been agreed upon, Judge-Advocate Kinney sent a messenger to me to induce me to leave the country. I was then a prisoner, but refused to leave of my own free will. The messenger reported the failure to Kinney, who was eight miles from the city at the time. This was about 6 P. M. on the Friday referred to. Kinney immediately telephoned the authorities to postpone Rickards' sentence until he (Kinney) returned to the city, as some important matter intervened. At 9 o'clock that night Kinney and the Marshal took Rickards into the jailor's private office and labored with him until midnight in an endeavor to persuade him to give evidence against me. As a persuader they held up to him his duty to try to procure his freedom, and reminded him of the deplorable condition of his wife and seventeen children, should he decline the proposition. Kinney said to him: 'I am the judge advocate, and whatever I recommend to the commission will be done.' Well, Rickards refused. Next morning at 9:30 o'clock he was sentenced to thirty-five years in prison and to pay a fine of $10,000. I subsequently secured this information in a full statement made by Rickards and sworn to by him. This statement has been sent to the British Foreign Office.



C. W. Ashford.

"On the day following the sentence of Rickards, Kinney went to another prisoner, a woman named Mrs. Kaae, one of the most intelligent half-castes in the islands, and tried to secure from her testimony against me. But she was plucky enough to refuse and scorned all propositions of liberty and other rewards. 'Very well,' said Kinney, 'if you will not testify against Ashford your sentence will be the same as that given to the Queen, five years in prison and $5000 fine.' But Mrs. Kaae refused. She was subsequently released as nothing could be brought against her.

"After it was generally known that the Military Commission had decided to pass sentence of death on C. F. Gulick, Major Seward, W. H. Rickards, T. B. Walker and R. W. Wilcox a petition bearing the signatures of several hundred men, women and children, all members of the Central Congregational Church, was presented to the commission. The petition asked that the sentences of death be carried out and that no commutations be made in favor of any of the men.

"On the other hand the American League adopted several resolutions asking leniency for the prisoners. It was not until the American Congress had been heard from that the sentences of death were changed to imprisonment and fines. As to R. W. Wilcox, who has been styled the leader of the attempted revolution, that is all a mistake. Wilcox went into it, not as a leader, but because he could not sit idly by and see his countrymen fighting for what they believed to be their rights."

When asked if he expected ever to return to Hawaii Mr. Ashford said:

"Go back? Yes, of course I shall go back; and I'll not ask Mr. Dole's permission, either. We are all going back—all of us exiles—and the time of our going is not very far off."

Great Plate Sale.

FIVE CENTS EACH FOR PURE WHITE DINNER PLATES.

They won't last long at this price.

GREAT AMERICAN IMP. TEA CO.'S STORES.

Other lines of Crockery equally as cheap.

Richard Burton, the Hartford poet, says that dogs like Wagner's music.

SPONGE Fiber Gov. Blotting is best absorbent known. Mysell & Rollins, 521 Clay, sole agents.

FROM SAN JOSE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A MAGNIFICENT BOULEVARD FIFTY MILES LONG.

A MACADAMIZED DRIVEWAY.

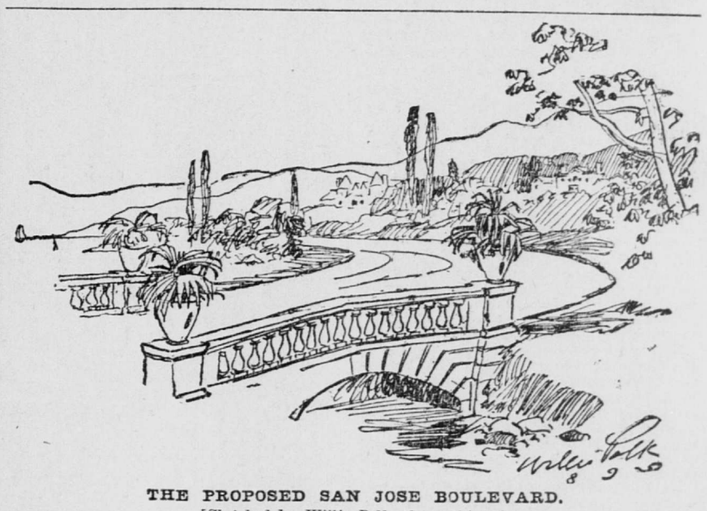
SAN MATEO COUNTY DEEPLY INTERESTED IN THE GREAT PROJECT. ITS INCEPTION.

A project that in scope, interest and importance is second only to the new valley railroad is just taking life in that rich and promising stretch of foothills and plains that lie between San Francisco and San Jose.

It is proposed to build a magnificent macadamized boulevard between the two cities.

This project is as striking and taking a one as has been formed in the line of public improvements for many a day. The best thing about the idea is its magnificence and progressiveness.

The next best thing about it is the fact that the feeling in its favor and the probabilities of its realization are so strong that it seems at its inception to have already passed the stage of possibility and become a probability, if not a certainty of the near future.



THE PROPOSED SAN JOSE BOULEVARD.

[Sketched by Willis Polk, the architect.]

The birth of the scheme is unrecorded. It has sprung up somewhere in that incomparable fifty-mile stretch of God's green earth between the Golden Gate and San Jose which smilingly keeps the gentle waters of the bay from rippling against the picturesque foothills.

The project has been the natural result of the stimulant of progressiveness awakened in a region that needed good highways more than anything else. The valley road down the western side of the bay is the next thing to a certainty, and with it a fine boulevard that will draw still more the wealth and population destined to enrich those slopes has sprung up with vigor in a very natural way.

Many people living or owning property down that side of the bay are taking a vigorous interest in the scheme, and the papers published in Redwood City, San Matao, San Jose and other towns on the route are discussing it approvingly. The Burlingame Club is especially interested, and so are many wealthy San Franciscans whose residences are down that way. The dwellers along the route are enthusiastically in favor of it. The project would involve the expenditure of perhaps $250,000 and the issuance of bonds by the counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara, but so far no voices have been raised against it.

In a general way the plan which is fathered by many progressive residents of San Mateo County, is to have a fine roadway, attractive every furlong of its length, extending from Market street in the city clear to San Jose.

The only highway now leading down the picturesque and inviting stretch of plain south of San Francisco is the San Jose road. A coach, a carriage, a buggy or a bicycle must now travel some miles of cobblestones and dusty streets to fairly reach the country highway.

From the cemeteries south the San Jose road now affords an exceedingly attractive drive during certain seasons of the year. When it rains much the San Jose road is muddy except for some short stretches in Santa Clara County where it is macadamized. In summer it is very dusty, except for the short stretches in the same enterprising county, where the road is sprinkled daily. The sections which are macadamized and sprinkled present at all times one of the best drives the world affords.

The agitation of the enterprise has been commenced in San Mateo County and has been taken up in Santa Clara. The San Mateo idea is to macadamize the San Jose road the whole length of the county according to the latest and most scientific methods of road building. Residents of San Mateo and members of the Burlingame Club have projected a new connection between that old highway and the boulevard of the city. It is proposed to build a new road from Colma west to about the junction of the county line and the ocean shore, where the highway would connect with the ocean boulevard being built by the Park Commissioners. This would afford a continuous hard driveway over easy grades from Market street out Golden Gate avenue to the park, ocean and the stretch of country to the south.

There are other routes by which an improved highway through the city might connect with a macadamized boulevard in San Mateo County. At present one must drive for miles out Mission or Valencia streets and the Mission road to reach a roadway where riding may at any time be called pleasant.

San Jose County has displayed far more enterprise in roadmaking than any county in the State, having built the magnificent road to Mount Hamilton, which affords one of the notable drives of the world. The continuation of the boulevard from the San Mateo County line to San Jose is therefore regarded as an easy project.

There is not in California a grander opportunity for a boulevard of that length and description than through the region that skirts the bay on the west. In winter or in summer one quickly leaves and forgets the possible harshness or chill of the winds and fogs of San Francisco and enters a veritable Arcadia. Sunshine is nowhere more soft, airs more exquisitely tempered or rich plains more securely and invitingly sheltered by mountain ranges that inspire by their beauty and picturesqueness. Then for forty miles orchards, vineyards, vast groves of aged liveoaks and villas surrounded by lawns blazing with color delight the eye. Such a ooulevard as is planned would acquire world-wide fame.

So far the project has been to improve the present San Jose road by macadamizing it and planting its sides with palms and other trees. Some who have artistic ideals like those of Willis Polk, which take small note of figures, would like to see an entirely new highway laid out that should forsake the old San Jose road entirely and wind along the still more picturesque foothill region, which is now comparatively inaccessible, but which must at some perhaps not distant day contain the most attractive suburban residences south of the city.

The plan is not all artistic. There are hard business arguments advanced in favor of the scheme. It is said that the whole suburban region south of the county line is now accessible only by a train service that leaves much to be desired. People rarely drive from the city to the south, whereas it is the one natural route for coaching parties, carriage drives and bicycle runs. In nearly all large Eastern cities there are attractive driveways leading directly out of the city to regions of interest. Here if one does not cross the bay he must go south to get out of the city limits. It is argued that a boulevard of this sort would do much to stimulate settlement and to increase the number of visitors and, consequently, the population, wealth and revenues.

One of those interested in the project is A. L. Fulton of the Fulton & Ross Lumber Company of San Mateo.

"I think the plan will be carried out, at least in San Mateo County," he said yesterday. The San Jose road is the main highway of the county, and as far as I have observed the sentiment down there is almost unanimous in favor of it. Three-fourths of the population of San Mateo County is located between the foothills and the bay, therefore such a measure would easily be carried as a county enterprise. I am heartily in favor of it myself. Next to the new railroad it would do more for San Mateo County than anything else. It would popularize that region for suburban residence and multiply many times the number of visitors that would come. It would advertise the whole region, stimulate local pride and in many ways be worth far more than its cost to us. In my opinion there is no grander opportunity on the Pacific Coast for a magnificent and popular driveway."

Attorney Harold Wheeler, secretary of the Burlingame Club, is one of the most enthusiastic backers of the project.

"It would make San Mateo County accessible as a suburban region instead of being shut out from the city except by train," he said in discussing it yesterday. "Why, way back in the '50's it used to be the thing to drive down to Gamble's resort at San Mateo and go out spearing fish. It was a rough trip—rougher than it is now—but people don't go that way now on pleasure drives. Everybody seems to be in favor of the scheme and the only question about it is the burden it will place on the county. But it would be no burden. It has been roughly estimated that the boulevard could be built clear through San Mateo County, past Colma and by a new route to the ocean at the county line for $175,000. That would not cost the county as much, counting interest and the amounts necessary for a sinking fund for twenty years, as it costs now to keep up bad roads. Last year San Mateo County spent $62,000 in keeping up its roads, and the amount was mainly spent on the county road, which is no better now than it was last year. To bond the county and build a magnificent boulevard would cost about $15,000 a year for twenty years. That is about one-fourth of what the county now spends on its roads. The bicycle organizations will quickly take up the enterprise when they are approached, and in fact all classes of people will favor it. Nothing else would bring so many people into the county."

What a magnificent opportunity for coaching such a boulevard would afford! Henry J. Crocker, president of the Horse Show Association, wants the boulevard. He says that everybody who drives a buggy or rides a bicycle will want it.

"Such a boulevard would stimulate coaching here at once," he said, "but the 'dudes' would not be the only ones to enjoy it. Everybody who could take a buggy ride would glory in it and it would keep a stream of visitors going into the country to the south, besides stimulating residence there.

"I think the three counties ought to unite at once in constructing the boulevard. It would be like a streetcar line. Not everybody would ride the whole length, but plenty of people would be constantly enjoying every portion of it. Out of Chicago, New York and many other Eastern cities there are fine driveways, but we have none here."

Willis Polk has for some years had his eye on the artistic possibilities of the region in question and he would have a boulevard to-morrow if he could. His idea is that it should run through the foothills.

"It is exactly what I have had in mind for several years," he said yesterday. "It is really a matter of the greatest inconvenience that so many desirable country places are entirely dependent upon a single railroad, which, skirting tidewater as it does, leaves the prettiest and healthiest villa sites too remote to be occupied except as farms and ranches.

"A boulevard constructed on the plan of the celebrated turnpikes of Kentucky, if laid out from two to three miles west of the railroad, would at once render many magnificent places accessible for country residences. This form of living is rapidly coming into vogue on this coast. Indeed, no other section of this country is so well adapted to country life, and no other form of living so pleasant.

"The celebrated 'colonial' homes of Kentucky, Virginia and New England are more than likely to be idealized here, with all the pleasant surroundings that rendered them so enticing to the dames of early days.

"Already Burlingame is assuming proportions that absolutely demand the construction of a boulevard. Redwood, Menlo and Palo Alto would complete the connection between the city and San Jose. The proposition could not receive enough encouragement, and as a financial investment the increase in real estate values would pay for it many times over."

The future of the boulevard mainly awaits the pushing enterprise of San Mateo County.

A Schooner Captain Drowned.

It is reported by the steamship Arawa, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu, that Captain Nordberg of the schooner Anna was drowned at Kahului. He was boarding his vessel at night in a small boat and fell overboard. A heavy sea was running and all attempts to save him failed, and he was swept away to disappear in the waves.

He Wants His Back Pay.

A few years ago John M. McDonald was employed as clerk by the United States District Attorney of Helena, Mont., at a salary of $1500 a year. When the sum of $1237 50 was due him he applied for his money, but the Government would not pay. He brought suit against the United States in the Circuit Court of Montana and won. Uncle Sam still refuses to pay and has carried the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

A Mission Blaze.

A frame dwelling at 131 Twenty-fifth street, owned by C. Hellwig and occupied by D. Vandrade, was badly damaged by fire last night. The alarm was sent in from box 236 at 10:40 P. M. The origin of the fire is unknown.